DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 164 169 RC 010 964

AUTHOR	Sizer, Leonard M.
TITLE	Population Change in West Virginia 1950-1970. West Virginia University Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station Bulletin 658.
INSTITUTION	West Virginia Univ., Morgantown. Agricultural Experiment Station.
REPORT NO	WVU-AES-Bull-658
PUB DATE	Jun 77
NOTE	73p.; Not available in hard copy due to small print size of original document
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 Plus Postage. HC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Academic Achievement; Age; *Comparative Analysis; *Demography; Enrollment; Family Characteristics; *Growth Patterns; Income; *Labor Force; Migration; Occupational Surveys; Population Growth; *Population Trends; Research; *Rural Population; Rural Urban Differences; Social Science Research; Urban Population
IDENTIFIERS	*West Virginia

ABSTRACT

Growth patterns of the national economy during the 1950's and 1960's have not been shared by the state of West Virginia; towns and rural areas have lost population and job opportunities have declined. The switch to petroleum products and advanced mining technology displaced many coal mine workers. A national food surplus and the difficulty in mechanizing farms with rough terrain contributed to the 67% reduction in number of farmers and farm operators. Large scale outmigration added to the state's declining population. West Virginia remains the second most rural state in the nation with 61% of the population living in rural areas. The 1970 population structure shows a pronounced deficiency in the number of persons in the child-bearing age groups and among the very young. Growth of new employment in the 1960's-70 decade has appeared, especially in the professional and technical categories. The state's population is presently stabilizing and may reach its 1950 high in the 1980's. The information on the twenty year span of population change reported in this document includes analysis of population distribution, age-sex structure, fertility, and dependency ratios. Other major areas explored are the labor force and employment patterns, education, migration, income, marital status, and family and household characteristics. Both tabular data and textual material are presented on the areas studied. (DS)

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POPULATION CHANGE IN WEST VIRGINIA 1950-70

June 1977
Bulletin 658

RC 010964

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Population Change in West Virginia 1950-1970

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY 4

INTRODUCTION 5

- Population Distribution by Residence, 1970 5
- Components of Change in Total Population, 1950-70 5
- Changes in the Age-Sex Structure of West Virginia's Population 7
- Fertility 8
- Dependency Ratios 8

MIGRATION 10

- Lifetime Migration to and from West Virginia 10
- Source and Destination of Migrants to and from West Virginia, 1965-70 11

EDUCATION IN WEST VIRGINIA 11

- School Enrollment 13

MARITAL STATUS AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS 15

- Families 16

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS 18

- Household Relationships 18

LABOR FORCE 18

- West Virginia's Labor Force 18
- Relative Size of West Virginia's Labor Force 20
- Labor Force Participation 20
- Employment by Major Occupational Groups 21
- Change in Occupational Structure by Sex, 1950-70 23
- The Labor Force by Industry 24
- Employment by Residence and Industrial Group, 1970 24
- Impact of Change on Industrial Employment 25
- Employed Persons by Industrial Group and Sex 25
- Structure and Change in the Mining and Chemical Industries 26

INCOME 26

- Income in West Virginia and the United States 26
- Income for Personal and Family Expenditures 26
- Income by Industry 34

Summary

The population of West Virginia has undergone substantial changes since the Second World War. The growth patterns of the national economy have not been shared by the state. Both towns and rural areas have lost population, and job opportunities have declined. Other national factors, such as urbanization and industrialization, have led to large-scale out-migration, further adding to the state's declining population.

The intensity of most of these factors has declined, or reversed altogether, in the last decade. However, many effects still remain in the structural components of the population. Below is a summary of the population components to be examined in this publication and some of their characteristics.

Population Change - Since 1950 the total population has declined. A national food surplus, switches to petroleum substitutes, and mechanization of the mine and farm industries led to population declines in southeast and central portions of West Virginia. But other factors along the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers led to population growth in some counties. These regional trends continue, but overall, the state's population is stabilizing and may reach its 1950 high in the 1980s.

Residence - The state remains the second most rural in the nation with 61 percent of the population living in areas classified as rural. This represents less than a one percent change over the1960 residence distribution and a 3.6 percent change over the 1950 distribution. Yet it is evident that the overall urbanization patterns in the United States are also occurring in West Virginia, but occurring to a lesser degree.

Age Structure - The age structure of the state's population has been greatly affected by the out-migration of the last two decades. The 1960 and 1970 Censuses show decreases in the 0-40 age groups and increases in the older population. The 1970 population structure shows relatively fewer persons in the child rearing age groups and the very young.

Concurrently, the out-migrating population has been pronounced in the 20-29 age group, and has included many young children. However, the general out-migration trends appear to be ending as does the related impact on the state's age-sex structure.

Fertility Ratios - Fertility ratios have also been affected by out-migration and the resulting changes in the age-sex structure in the state. The fertility ratios of the farm population dropped below the state's urban fertility ratio. However, the state's rural non-farm fertility ratio remained high in some areas, and generally higher than the urban ratios.

Dependency Ratios - The age-sex structural changes mentioned above also affected dependency ratios. The proportional growth of the older populations, concurrent with the decline of the younger populations in some residential classification, has had the overall effect of raising dependency ratios slightly higher than those of the United States. However, the 1970 youth dependency ratio was less than the national average.

Dependence shows up most clearly as exemptions on income tax returns, though even they may not give a complete accounting.

On the whole, national and state dependency ratios have converged through the past two decades.

Migration Characteristics - Eighty-two percent of West Virginia's population in 1970 was born in West Virginia. This percentage is an increase over 1960 and is one of the highest in the nation. The intrastate movement of population as noted in the 1970 Census indicates that there is greater stability of residence subject to intrastate movement than in the nation as a whole. That is, as West Virginians move they have a greater tendency to move out of the state than within; the reverse is true in most other states.

The ratio of out-migration to in-migration between West Virginia and other states is 2.26 to 1. A large proportion of these out-migrants have gone to contiguous states.

Education - Although median education attained has risen substantially for the United States and West Virginia, the gap between the United States and West Virginia has widened somewhat in the 1940-70 period. Only the state's high school educational growth rate has exceeded national growth. A decline in median education of the 25-34 age group (largely due to out-migration of those with more years in school) was reversed in the 1960s.

West Virginia remains below national attainment in median education except for rural non-farm population, which is slightly higher.

Families - Proportionally, slightly more West Virginians live in families than does the population nationwide. The United States has a higher percentage of the families in urban and rural farm areas. West Virginia has a higher percentage in families in rural non-farm areas which more than makes up for the difference. The proportion of larger families in West Virginia has become smaller. The structure of family relationships in the state and nation have converged, that is as to numbers and types of relationships.

Households - In the 1970 Census, the percentage of single member households and the pattern of household relationships in West Virginia paralleled the national pattern.

Labor Force - Certain outstanding nationwide labor force trends have been accentuated in West Virginia. The state shows larger decreases in agricultural and mining employment, and concurrently, smaller increases in total labor force growth than does the United States. Actually, in the out-migration years 1950-60, the national labor force grew by 14.8 percent, while the West Virginia labor force diminished by 14.3 percent.

In occupational structure, West Virginia has shown steady decline in agricultural and mining (occupations) classifications and gains in professional services.

By industrial structure, the state's labor force followed national trends: growth in the professional, finance, business, and repair industries and declines in the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing industries.

While employment problems remain, economic growth, as measured by labor force statistics, has improved in the state.

Income - Income gains have been evident in both West Virgina and the United States; however, a considerable lag between the two remains. West Virginia ranks below the nation in income in all residence categories. Compared to the nation, lower income levels predominate in the state's rural areas, while incomes are proportionally quite high in urban areas.

Measured by industry, income disparities between state and nation have become smaller. The overall industrial income gap dropped to 9.4 percent in 1969. The income disparities have decreased, especially in the agricultural, entertainment, and construction industries. Since West Virginia has no large metropolitan area with the substantial clustering of headquarters of major firms with the relatively higher levels of income, a partial explanation for income discrepancies may be attributed to that difference.

Population Change in West Virginia 1950-70

LEONARD M. SIZER

In 1975, West Virginia completed 112 years as a state. Prior to 1863, it was a part of Virginia. Data for West Virginia can be secured from the Federal Census back to 1790. Table 1 shows the total population of the state from 1790 to 1970 in its urban and rural components. It was not until 1840 that any town exceeded 2,500 persons. In 1860 only 5.3 percent of the population was urban. In 1970 the state was still 61 percent rural - one of the most rural in the nation.

West Virginia had steady and rapid population growth throughout the Nineteenth Century. The growth rate was in excess of 20 percent every decade except during the Civil War. The first decade of the Twentieth Century registered a growth rate of 27.4 percent, and continued at a high rate until the 1930s and 1940s. During the 1950s and 1960s, the total population steadily dropped. Recent data on state estimates strongly indicate that there has been a growth of 47,000, or 2.7 percent, as of July 1, 1974, compared to April 1, 1970 (Table 3).

Figure 1 presents a summation of the aggregation of the population of the state as reflected by its center of population for 1790 and the succeeding decades. The center of population moved westward with the settlement of the state, and later, southward with developments in the southern West Virginia coal fields. The center of population is an approximate point at which, if a straight line were rotated, approximately half of the population is on each side of the line. This is an iterative process which gives an approximate result and is not the technique used by the Bureau of the Census.

The period 1950 to 1970 was one of rapid change for West Virginia as well as the nation. These decades spanned the post-war prosperity and economic growth, war in Vietnam, and the attendant inflation of the past several years. This period had also seen the advance of the arms and space race, and the added emphasis on education to meet the needs of technical achievement in these two fields as well as others.

The Second World War and the prosperity following it sustained the demand for West Virginia's coal and agricultural goods. This contributed to the state's small population growth of the 1940s. However, since 1950, the switch to petroleum products and advanced mining technology displaced many coal mine workers. Furthermore, a food surplus and the difficulty of mechanizing many West Virginia farms due to rough terrain, contributed to the reduction in the number of West Virginia farmers. Other factors which contributed to the decline in population were the effects of foreign competition on the glass and ceramics industries and a continued failure to process extensively the timber resources. However, the growth of the chemical industries and the transportation advantage of the Ohio River led to population growth in some areas of the state. The location or expansion of other major industrial plants, suburbanization, and increased enrollment in higher education seems to have accounted for growth in some other areas of the state during the 1960s.

Figure 2 presents the percentage of population change in West Virginia counties between 1960 and 1970. This figure demonstrates the population growth of the counties bordering the Ohio River. Population loss has been most prevalent in the southeast and central regions of the state. Figure 3 shows the resultant population densities by magisterial district.

The years 1960-70 have been a continuation, although a slowing down, of the trends of the previous decade. These trends include further displacement of workers due to the mechanization in the mining and agricultural industries. Growth of new employment appeared especially in the professional and technical categories. There has also been a trend of population movement into Putnam, Jackson, Wood and Pleasant counties on the eastern side of the Ohio River. The four major urban centers, Charleston, Huntington, Parkersburg, and Wheeling have seen suburban growth.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY RESIDENCE, 1970

The 1970 Census permits a greater refinement in residential classification than the simple urban-rural dichotomy commonly used. This refinement is seen in Table 2. The Census does not indicate the relative accessibility of some rural areas with respect to urban areas. However, it does provide data on the population living in places of various size in rural and farm areas. Cities, towns, and villages account for 51.4 percent of the West Virginia population; 3.3 percent are classified as farm residents. The largest single group, 45.4 percent, remains rural non-farm without further residential specification. Many people live in what has become known as "string towns" along major highways or near interchanges. The portion of the rural population accounted for by this type of residence is not known. Population classified as urban increased only 0.8 percent between 1960 and 1970. Some changes occurred among the urban areas. Notably, Wheeling's population dropped below 50,000 and Clarksburg's below 25,000; Morgantown moved to the above 25,000 category.

COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1950-70

The total population of a geographic area changes through time as a consequence of births, deaths, in-migration, and out-migration. Such a summary is given in Table 3. A net out-migration from West Virginia was evident in the 1940s. However, births cancelled out this loss and the state sustained a population increase until 1950. During the 1950s, out-migration occurred at a rate which exceeded the excess of births over deaths.

TABLE 1

Population of West Virginia, Urban and Rural, 1790 - 1970

Urban and Rural	The State			Urban				Rural			Percent of Total	
	Population	Change from Preceding Census		Places of 2,500 or more	Population	Change from Preceding Census		Population	Change from Preceding Census		Urban	Rural
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent		Number	Percent		
Current urban definition:												
1970 (Apr. 1)	1,744,237	-116,184	-6.2	53	679,491	31,610	-4.5	1,064,746	-84,574	-7.4	39.0	61.0
1960 (Apr. 1)	1,860,421	-145,131	-7.2	56	711,101	16,614	2.4	1,149,320	-161,745	-12.3	38.2	61.8
1950 (Apr. 1)	2,005,552	103,578	5.4	61	694,487	...	...	1,311,065	...	...	34.6	65.4
Previous urban definition:												
1960 (Apr.1)	1,860,421	-145,131	-7.2	54	665,504	24,898	3.9	1,194,917	-170,029	-12.5	35.8	64.2
1950 (Apr. 1)	2,005,552	103,578	5.4	54	640,606	106,314	19.9	1,364,946	-2,736	-0.2	31.9	68.1
1940 (Apr. 1)	1,901,974	172,769	10.0	45	534,292	42,788	8.7	1,367,682	129,981	10.5	28.1	71.9
1930 (Apr. 1)	1,729,205	265,504	18.1	39	491,504	122,497	33.2	1,237,701	143,007	13.1	28.4	71.6
1920 (Jan. 1)	1,463,701	242,582	19.9	35	369,007	140,765	61.7	1,094,694	101,817	10.3	25.2	74.8
1910 (Apr. 15)	1,221,119	262,319	27.4	25	228,242	102,777	81.9	992,877	159,542	19.1	18.7	81.3
1900 (June 1)	958,800	196,006	25.7	16	125,465	44,100	54.2	883,335	151,906	22.3	13.1	86.9
1890 (June 1)	762,794	144,337	23.3	10	81,365	27,315	50.3	681,429	117,022	20.7	10.7	89.3
1880 (June 1)	618,457	176,443	39.9	6	54,050	18,041	50.1	564,407	158,402	39.0	8.7	91.3
1870 (June 1)	442,014	65,326	17.3	5	36,009	15,932	79.4	406,005	49,394	13.9	8.1	91.9
1860 (June 1)	[1]376,688	74,375	24.6	3	20,077	8,642	75.6	356,611	65,733	22.6	5.3	94.7
1850 (June 1)	[1]302,313	77,776	34.6	1	11,435	3,550	45.0	290,878	74,226	34.3	3.8	96.2
1840 (June 1)	[1]224,537	47,613	26.9	1	7,885	7,885	...	216,652	39,728	22.5	3.5	96.5
1830 (June 1)	[1]176,924	40,116	29.3	-	-	...	...	176,924	40,116	29.3	-	100.0
1820 (Aug. 7)	[1]136,808	31,339	29.7	-	-	...	...	136,808	31,339	29.7	-	100.0
1810 (Aug. 6)	[1]105,469	26,877	34.2	-	-	...	...	105,469	26,877	34.2	-	100.0
1800 (Aug. 4)	[1]78,592	22,719	40.7	-	-	...	...	78,592	22,719	40.7	-	100.0
1790 (Aug. 2)	[1]55,873	...	...	-	-	...	...	55,873	...	...	-	100.0

[1]Population of parts of Virginia taken in 1863 and 1866 to form West Virginia

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1790, PC (1)-A50, West Virginia, Table 1

During the 1960s there were fewer births and more deaths than in the 1950s, but the net out-migration was only 60 percent of what it was in the 1950s. Thus, although the total state population again dropped, the rate of population loss slowed somewhat. The first four years of the 1970s suggest that a net out-migration has ceased and there has been a small net in-migration.

CHANGES IN THE AGE-SEX STRUCTURE OF WEST VIRGINIA'S POPULATION

The population pyramids given in Figures 4, 5, and 6 present a visual representation of the age-sex structure of West Virginia's population in 1950, 1960, and 1970. The age of the population is represented in five-year intervals on the vertical axis, and the male-female populations in thousands on the horizontal axis.

A few of the major differences in these three population pyramids should be noted. The relatively large number of persons in the 0-4 and 5-9 age groups in 1950 fits the national pattern of increased birth rates during and especially after the Second World War. Fewer children in these age groups in 1960 and 1970 as well as smaller numbers in the 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34 age groups show some of the effects of out-migration.

In 1970 the age groups from 0-45 all show a loss compared to 1960, with only the older population categories showing gains. The 1970 population structure shows a most pronounced deficiency in the number of persons in the childbearing age groups and among the very young.

FIGURE 1. The centers of population in West Virginia, 1790-1970.

The age-sex composition of the net out-migrating population is shown in Figures 7 and 8. In contrast with Figures 4 through 6, the net out-migrating population tends to be of child-rearing age with fewer in each category as age increases.

Figures 7 and 8 indicate that the age-sex composition of the out-migrating populations was basically the same for the two decades; except the out-migration of the population in the 20-29 age group was more pronounced in the 1960s and female out-migration was substantially greater than the male for the middle and older age groups. As cited earlier, the population of West Virginia as a whole has tended to stabilize recently. If this continues, a different pattern will emerge in the 1980 Census regarding the age-sex structure.

FERTILITY

Fertility ratios have been developed by students of population to study population differences. A usual method is to divide the number of children under five years of age by the number of females between 15-49 years of age and multiply by 1,000. The result is called a general fertility ratio, indicating the number of children born per thousand women of childbearing age.

Some of the effects of the social and economic conditions in West Virginia over the last few decades may be studied by an examination of fertility ratios. Table 4 presents fertility ratios for the United States and West Virginia for the years 1940-70 by residence classification.

For the nation as a whole the fertility ratios for the 1940 Census still remain the low ebb of fertility. This is true because of a continued higher level of fertility in 1970 in urban areas and despite the lower level of fertility in rural areas shown by the extreme drop in the rural farm fertility rates from 432 in 1940 to 308 in 1970. The rural non-farm population in 1970 sustained a 399 ratio as compared to 361 in 1940. In West Virginia, however, the general fertility rates dipped below the 1940 levels in all categories except in the urban areas where the ratio in 1940 was 284 compared to 238. In West Virginia in all residence categories for 1970 all fertility rates were below the national rates.

As noted in connection with Figure 6, the age-sex structure of West Virginia's population of women has a notable deficiency in the proportion of women in the 20 to 29 years of age category where the age-specific fertility rates are the highest. Age-specific fertility rates for West Virginia are slightly below the national levels. The general fertility rates do not allow for the discrepancies of age structure and thus lend emphasis to the overall differences in total fertility.

The 1940 fertility ratios, which appear particularly pronounced in urban areas, were the results of lowered birth rates during the Depression. The trend during the decades since that time suggests a narrowing of the gap between the rural and urban areas, with a particularly large drop in the farm population's fertility in 1970 to a rate below the other two classifications for both the United States and West Virginia. This is likely the result of the small number of people in the more fertile age groups due to proportionally fewer openings in the farm occupations.

DEPENDENCY RATIOS

Dependency ratios are used to state the relationship between the non-productive age groups and the productive age groups. They are, therefore, measures of the support burden carried by the latter group. The productive age groups are defined as those between 20 and 64 since these persons are usually in the work force, in the home, or in higher education. Because they have an ambiguous status as relates to dependency, persons 15-19 are excluded from the computations of dependency ratios. Persons 0-14 and over 65 are treated as dependents. Members of this latter group are usually not in the work force and rely on pensions, their families, the government, or personal savings for support.

TABLE 2

West Virginia's Population by Residence Group, 1970

Residence Group	Number	Percent	Accumulation Review
Urban Territory			
50,000 +	145,820	8.4	8.4
25,000-50,000	175,051	10.0	18.4
10,000-25,000	131,093	7.5	25.9
5,000-10,000	83,880	4.8	30.7
2,500- 5,000 (unincorporated)	90,919	5.2	(or 4.9) 35.9
Places under 2,500	14,860	0.9	36.8
Other urban territory	37,868	2.2	39.0
TOTALS	679,491	39.0	39.0
Rural territory	1,064,746	61.0	
Incorporated places 0-(2,499)	182,353	10.5	10.5
Unincorporated places 1,000-(2,499)	32,786	1.9	12.4
Farm	57,445	3.3	15.7
Residual	792,162	45.4	61.1
TOTALS	1,744,237	100.00	

Source: **U.S. Census of Population,** PC(1) 50A, Tables 2,3, and 5.

Because of these younger and older age groups, there are three dependency ratios. The first is that of the population over 65 divided by those between 20 and 64, multiplied by 1,000; second, those under 15 calculated similarly; and, third, the sum of the first two.

Figure 9 shows dependency ratios in 1960 and 1970 by residence in West Virginia and the United States. Overall, West Virginia averaged slightly larger dependency ratios in 1960 than the United States. However, in 1970 the youth dependency in the state was smaller than the national ratio. This was due in part to the out-migration of those in the young adult age groups with their dependents or else the out-migration of those with the greater potential for further reproduction. Residence classifications give further confirmation for the foregoing statement. In all categories, except for the rural non-farm group in 1960, West Virginia's youth dependency ratio has been consistently lower than the nation's.

West Virginia's older dependency ratios were consistently higher than the nation's in urban and rural farm areas. This ratio was slightly below the national average in rural non-farm areas in 1960 and was equalized in 1970.

The decades of the 1950s and 1960s have changed West Virginia from an area of high fertility and high youth dependency to one below the national averages. In addition, the state has outdistanced the national change as relates to old age dependency ratios, particularly among urban and farm residences, and has produced a slight reverse among the rural non-farm residence.

However, to obtain a full picture of the dependency burden it would be helpful to identify the employed work force and compare it to the total population for West Virginia and the United States. As shown in Table 26, the employed labor for West Virginia is 553,372 and for the United States 76,553,559. These are 31.7 percent and 37.7 percent, respectively, of the

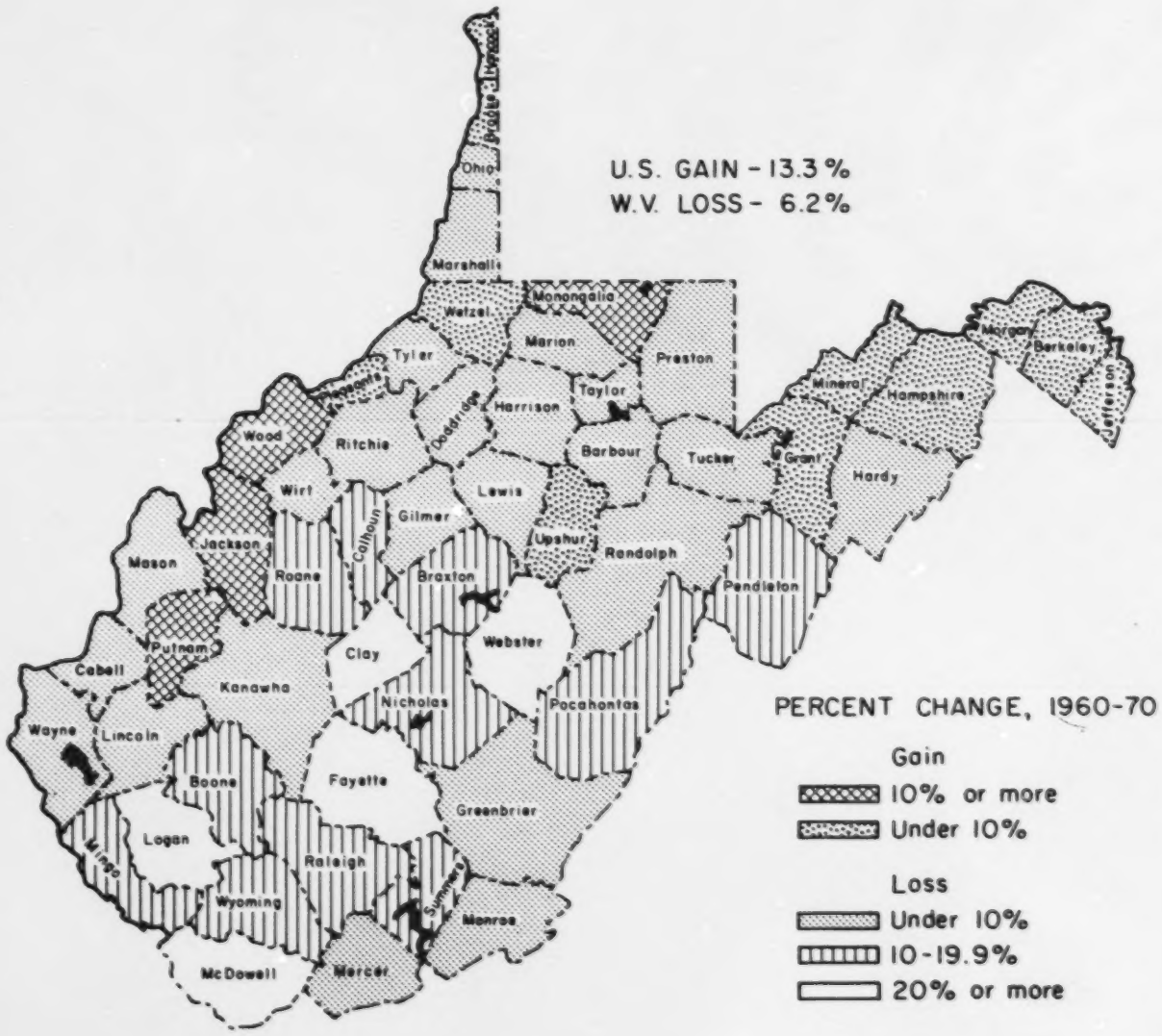


FIGURE 2. Percentage change in population, West Virginia Counties, 1960-70.

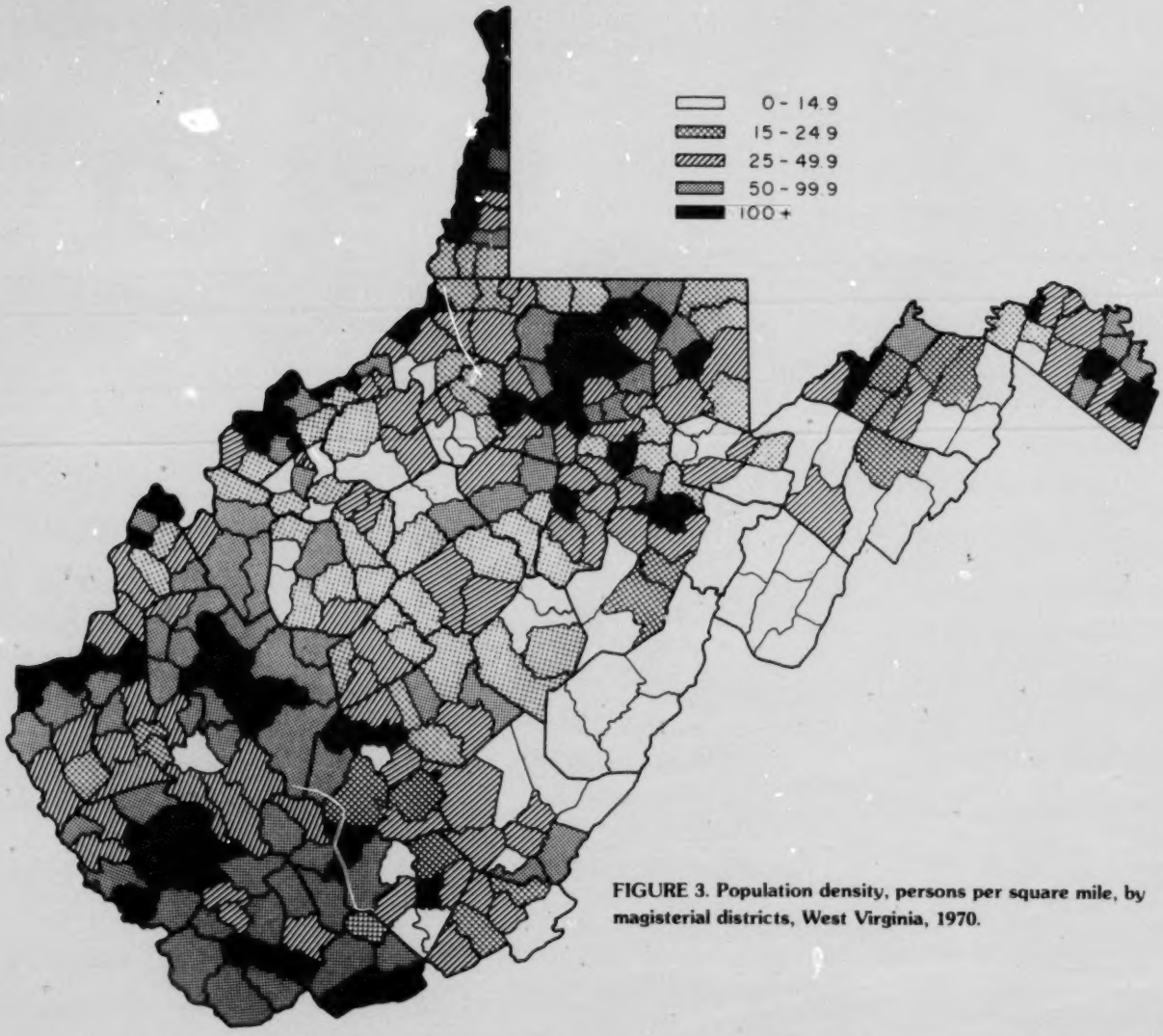


FIGURE 3. Population density, persons per square mile, by magisterial districts, West Virginia, 1970.

total population in the labor force. The six percent difference between them would increase West Virginia's labor force paticipation by 19 percent. Currently, one worker in West Virginia supports 3.15 persons and for the nation one worker supports 2.65 persons.

A partial explanation appears in the fact that only 29.4 percent of the women 16 years of age and over are in the labor force.[1] This contrasts to 41 percent for the nation as a whole and to 34.6 percent for Louisiana, the next lowest female participation level among the states. The percentage in school, institutions, and over 65 do not seem to account for the substantial difference. Labor force participation by women is uniformly low in counties primarily engaged in coal production.[2]

[1]*U. S. Summary, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Table 161, p. 501 PC (1) - C1.
[2]A correlation between percent labor force participation by women and percentage of labor force in the coal industry indicates a value of .38 which is significant at greater than 1 percent level of confidence.

LIFETIME MIGRATION TO AND FROM WEST VIRGINIA

Of the some 1,744,237 persons living in West Virginia in 1970, 1,407,333, or 81 percent, were born in West Virginia, 17 percent were born elsewhere in the United States and its "possessions," and 1 percent were foreign born. By race, 82 percent of the white population were born in West Virginia, and 69 percent of the non-white population were born in West Virginia.

Persons born in some other state residing in West Virginia in 1970 are shown by place of birth in column 1 of Table 5. The place of residence of those born in West Virginia but no longer residing there in 1970 is presented in column 2 of Table 5.

Data based on contiguous or non-contiguous states indicate that 646,810, or 57 percent, of the out-migrants from West Virginia are living in contiguous states, whereas 483,563 have moved to non-contiguous states. Likewise, for the residents born in other states, 256,109, or 74 percent, come from contiguous states and 89,980 from non-contiguous ones. These figures contrast with the national average of 40 percent of the native migrants who come from or go to contiguous states.

TABLE 3

Components of Change in West Virginia's Population, 1940-74

Population, April, 1940		1,901,974
Natural increase	+338,000	
Births	+511,000	
Deaths	-173,000	
Net loss through migration	-235,000	
Population, April, 1950		2,005,552
Natural increase	+302,000	
Births	+474,000	
Deaths	-172,000	
Net loss through migration	-447,000	
Population, April, 1960		1,860,421
Natural increase	+148,692	
Births	+338,929	
Deaths	-190,237	
Net loss through migration	-264,876	
Population, April, 1970		1,744,237
Natural increase[1]	+ 39,000	
Births[1]	+124,000	
Deaths[1]	- 85,000	
Net gain from migration[1]	+ 7,000	
Population, July 1, 1974		1,791,000

[1]Estimates shown to the nearest thousand.

Source: **Current Population Reports**, p.25, No. 47
Current Population Reports, p.25, No. 304
Current Population Reports, p.25, No. 461
Current Population Reports, p.25, No. 121

SOURCE AND DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS TO AND FROM WEST VIRGINIA, 1965-70

As part of the regular Census inquiry in 1970, a question was included concerning residence in 1965. According to results shown in Table 6, there were 1,606,582 persons 5 years of age and older living in West Virginia in 1970. Of these persons, 970,398, or 60.4 percent, were living in the same house as they were on April 1, 1965; 567,461 were living in different houses on that same date. Of those living in different houses in 1965, 363,091 were living in the same county, 204,370 persons were living in a different West Virginia county, and 108,430 were living in different states.

Comparative nationwide statistics in Table 6 show that West Virginia's population is uniformly less mobile than the nation's population. Those who had moved from their homes since 1965 were more likely to have left the state but less likely to have left their county, as compared to the national data.

Furthermore, the 60.4 percent living in the same house in 1965 and 1970 is up from the 56.3 percent reported in the 1960 Census.

The residence of those who migrated from West Virginia and the prior residence of in-migrants to West Virginia are shown in Table 7. Contiguity, or migration exchange between contiguous states, is evident in Table 7, but more outstanding are some of the exchange ratios.

The overall exchange ratio was 1.73 to 1, meaning that almost two persons left the state for each one that came in. The migration exchange ratio with the Northeast region was approximately 1 to 1, but it was about 2 to 1 with the South and West, and over 2 to 1 with the North Central region of the country.

West Virginia had a net migration loss of 35,764 to the North Central region, 38,086 to the South, and 3,976 to the West. The migration exchange ratio with Florida was 2.7 to 1; Michigan was 2.6 to 1; North Carolina was 2.5 to 1; and Ohio was 2.2 to 1. Ohio also represented the highest loss in absolute terms, over 20,000 persons. West Virginia had a net migration gain from Maine, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, and New Mexico. But only the gain from Pennsylvania was over 1,000 persons.

EDUCATION IN WEST VIRGINIA

Level of education relates to the occupational aspirations and achievements of a population. Training, experience, and employment opportunities are also considerations. Table 8 presents the years of education for the United States and West Virginia populations. In general, West Virginia's percentages in higher level categories in 1970 approximate U. S. figures in 1960, indicating a ten-year lag in West Virginia's development of educational opportunities.

Median school year achievement shows that the disparity between West Virginia and the United States has grown since 1940. Such difference in median school years completed has risen from 0.6 years in 1940 to 0.8 years in 1950 to 1.7 years in 1960 and 1970. Once again this appears to be a function of out-migration and differentials in the age structure, noting the negative correlation between age and education.

While the number of persons in the college level categories has risen in the state since 1940, the rate of growth has not matched the national rate. However, West Virginia's growth rate in the high school categories has exceeded that of the nation. Thus, in high school educational achievement the state is catching up with the nation.

Among the factors which are known to be related to school years completed are age, sex, and residence. Information concerning these factors is given in Tables 9 and 10.

Comparing West Virginia's median education by age groups and sex for 1960 and 1970 with that of the United States indicates less of a disparity between the two among the older age groups. This may support the thesis that some of those who received more education have tended to migrate from West Virginia. However, the trend in the period 1950-60, represented as a decline in the median school years completed in the 25-34 age bracket, appears to have reversed in the 1960s. The data in Table 10 show

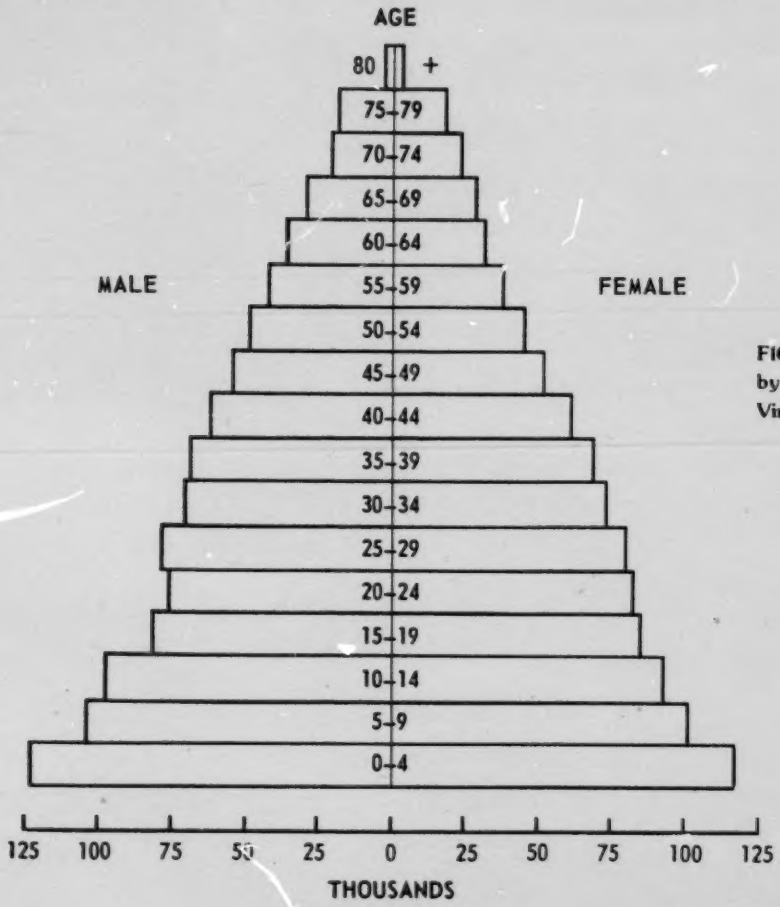


FIGURE 4: Total population, by age and sex, West Virginia, 1950

TABLE 4

Fertility Ratios for the U.S. and West Virginia, by Residence, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Year	Subject	Fertility Rates[1]				
		Total	Urban	Rural Total	Rural Non-Farm	Rural Farm
1940	United States	292	229	397	361	432
	West Virginia	396	238	473	468	482
1950	United States	418	372	513	507	521
	West Virginia	476	357	551	576	585
1960	United States	488	469	539	554	486
	West Virginia	455	403	491	500	392
1970	United States	352	340	385	399	308
	West Virginia	335	284	370	376	256

[1]Children 0-4 years of age divided by females 15-49 (multiplied by 1000)

Sources: **U.S. Census of Population: 1940**, Vol. IV, Part 1, U.S. Summary, Table 2
U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-C48, West Virginia, Table 51
U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC (1)-1B, U.S. Summary, Table 45
U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC (1)-50B, West Virginia, Table 16
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC (1)-B1, U.S. Summary, Table 52
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Vol. 1, Part 50, West Virginia, Tables 48 and 138

TABLE 5

The Lifetime Migration of Native Population to and from West Virginia

Regions, Divisions, States	State of Birth Residence In WV, 1970	Born in WV Residence In 1970
NORTHEAST	57,659	134,449
New England	3,298	14,759
Maine	557	1,226
New Hampshire	242	506
Vermont	153	328
Massachusetts	2,021	5,322
Rhode Island	419	1,638
Connecticut	964	5,739
Middle Atlantic	54,381	119,690
New York	8,162	29,072
New Jersey	4,957	20,975
Pennsylvania	41,261	69,643
NORTH CENTRAL	75,977	473,867
East North Central	63,681	456,736
Ohio	54,294	345,707
Indiana	4,681	25,916
Illinois	4,964	30,800
Michigan	4,430	51,577
Wisconsin	1,513	3,456
West North Central	12,296	17,131
Minnesota	886	1,688
Iowa	1,116	2,265
Missouri	1,597	6,286
North Dakota	410	548
South Dakota	227	371
Nebraska	2,604	1,646
Kansas	5,456	4,327
SOUTH (Less WV)	205,535	420,221
South Atlantic (Less WV)	159,486	387,070
Delaware	2,490	7,433
Maryland	18,461	89,279
District of Columbia	9,683	6,795
Virginia	113,436	117,713
North Carolina	7,078	21,683
South Carolina	2,314	8,573
Georgia	2,711	11,598
Florida	3,286	81,725
East South Central	39,274	42,271
Kentucky	28,657	24,468
Tennessee	4,972	10,525
Alabama	4,465	5,240
Mississippi	1,180	2,038
West South Central	6,775	33,151
Arkansas	1,060	2,175
Louisiana	783	4,015
Oklahoma	1,486	5,472
Texas	3,446	21,489

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Regions, Divisions, States	State of Birth Residence In WV, 1970	Born in WV Residence In 1970
WEST	7,018	101,836
Mountain	2,405	26,552
Montana	130	1,566
Idaho	252	1,228
Wyoming	185	738
Colorado	680	6,250
New Mexico	513	3,370
Arizona	247	10,038
Utah	285	1,328
Nevada	113	2,034
Pacific	4,613	75,284
Washington	909	7,736
Oregon	143	3,318
California	2,893	61,297
Alaska	330	,390
Hawaii	338	1,543
TOTALS (Less WV)	346,189	1,130,373

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1970**, Table 13

that for most age-sex categories the highest median education is in the urban areas, followed by rural farm, and last by rural non-farm. There still remains similar differences in the younger, age-sex groups which suggest that these differences will continue.

Table 11 shows the relative levels of attained schooling by residential group and sex in West Virginia. The pattern for the United States as a whole (not shown) is similar to that of West Virginia. Nationwide, all residential and sex categories had received more education than comparable categories in West Virginia except for the rural farm group. West Virginia's rural farm group had a higher percentage of college graduates than the average for the United States.

West Virginia has over twice the percentage of total rural population as that of the nation, 61.0 percent compared to 26.5 percent. This needs to be taken into account, particularly given West Virginia's terrain and bus transportation involved. Overall, however, West Virginia's population has fewer years of school completed than the nation as a whole. Migration has been in part related to geographic location of federal budget expenditures. If West Virginia were to receive more such expenditures, shifts in population and level of education would, no doubt, likewise occur. The energy shortage may be responsible for a similar type of change, induced quite apart from alterations in the federal budget.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Since 1940, general progress towards increased school enrollment in all age groups is indicated (Table 12). Progress has been consistent except for the 14-15 age group which declined slightly in 1960 but increased in 1970, and in the 5-6 and 7-13 age groups which declined slightly in 1970.

TABLE 6

Movement of Population Five Years of Age and Older, West Virginia and United States, 1965-70

Place of Residence 1970 and Migration Status	Number		Percent	
	United States	West Virginia	United States	West Virginia
Population 5 years old and over	186,094,094	1,606,582	100.0	100.0
Same house	98,563,661	970,389	53.0	60.4
Different house in U.S.	75,093,663	567,461	40.4	35.3
Same county	43,356,797	363,091	23.3	22.6
Different county	31,736,866	204,370	17.1	12.7
Same state	15,656,054	95,940	8.4	5.9
Different state	16,080,812	108,430	8.6	6.8
Abroad	2,696,618	6,000	1.4	0.3
Place of prior residence not reported	9,740,152	62,723	5.2	4.0

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1)-C1, Table 72
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-D50, Table 145

TABLE 7

Residence in 1970 by Residence in 1965, Migration to and from West Virginia

Regions, Divisions, States	Residence WV 1970 by Residence In 1965	Residence WV 1965 by Residence In 1970
NORTHEAST	21,732	22,631
New England	2,213	3,555
Maine	251	130
New Hampshire	66	154
Vermont	49	84
Massachusetts	911	1,407
Rhode Island	139	419
Connecticut	797	1,361
Middle Atlantic	19,519	19,076
New York	3,645	4,114
New Jersey	3,751	3,937
Pennsylvania	12,123	11,025
NORTH CENTRAL	36,213	71,977
East North Central	33,705	68,469
Ohio	23,123	50,502
Indiana	2,642	4,762
Illinois	4,622	5,250
Michigan	2,796	7,313
Wisconsin	522	642
West North Central	2,508	3,508
Minnesota	275	366
Iowa	275	313
Missouri	792	1,399
North Dakota	197	127
South Dakota	41	112
Nebraska	195	156
Kansas	733	1,035
SOUTH	43,488	81,574
South Atlantic	34,660	63,407
Delaware	767	1,563
Maryland	9,891	12,605
District of Columbia	924	1,003
Virginia	13,361	23,396
West Virginia	63,754	
North Carolina	2,414	6,114
South Carolina	870	2,719
Georgia	1,385	2,492
Florida	5,048	13,515
East South Central	5,806	9,957
Kentucky	3,709	5,474
Tennessee	1,162	2,500
Alabama	693	1,370
Mississippi	242	340
West South Central	3,022	8,210
Arkansas	143	299
Louisiana	366	1,366
Oklahoma	618	848
Texas	1,895	3,697

TABLE 7 (Continued)

Regions, Divisions, States	Residence WV 1970 by Residence In 1965	Residence WV 1965 by Residence In 1970
WEST	6,967	10,943
Mountain	2,490	3,329
Montana	545	167
Idaho	61	299
Wyoming	138	106
Colorado	372	797
New Mexico	592	290
Arizona	542	1,218
Utah	93	133
Nevada	147	319
WEST		
Pacific	4,477	7,614
Washington	427	851
Oregon	240	365
California	3,346	5,677
Alaska	258	324
Hawaii	206	397
TOTALS	108,400	187,125

Source: **U.S. Census of Population**, PC(2) E2, Table 4

Table 13 compares school enrollment by age and residence in West Virginia and the nation. Lack of kindergarten facilities, which are currently being established statewide, explain the rather large discrepancy between the state and the United States in the 5-6 age group. Discrepancies continue through the age groups and peak at the 16-17 category, indicating the dimension of West Virginia's school drop-out problem. While steady progress is evident, the data in Table 13 nonetheless show a significant school enrollment gap between the state and the nation, and give support to the belief that further work still needs to be done in advancing educational opportunities for the youth of West Virginia. Vocational education has been advocated as a potential solution to this problem. Jobs may not be created by vocational education programs other than for staff and faculty. However, those trained will be better able to secure a job if a position becomes available locally or in a place to which they may be willing to relocate.

MARITAL STATUS AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Table 14 shows the changes in marital status which occurred from 1950 to 1970. For the United States and West Virginia the percentage of married and divorced males increased in 1950 and 1960, but the percentage of single and married males decreased slightly in 1970. Among females in the state and nation, the percentage married has dropped while the percentages of single, widowed, and divorced have all increased.

The national trend towards increased divorce rates for both sexes is evident in West Virginia but to a lesser degree than in the nation. The United States has higher percentages of divorced for both sexes in each census year than West Virginia.

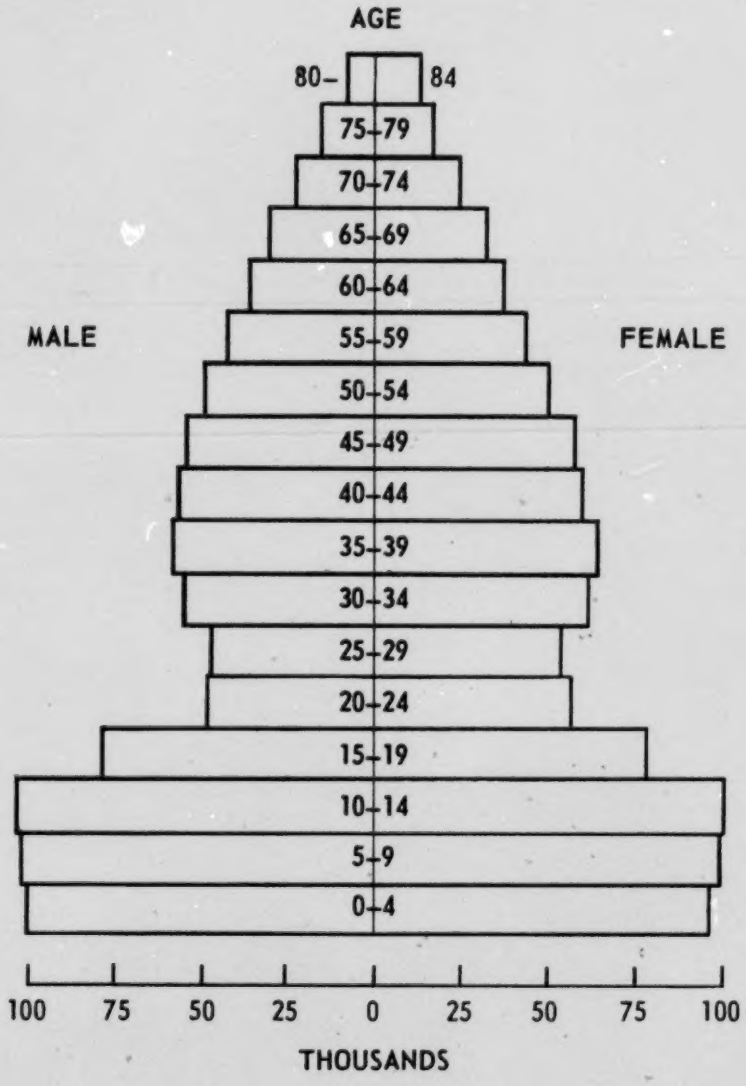


FIGURE 5: Total population, by age and sex, West Virginia, 1960.

To interpret the greater percentages of widowed and divorced among females, one needs to take into account the difference in sex ratios which is given in Table 14.

Tables 15 and 16 are presented to show the trend toward younger marriages and its differentiation by residence classification. In Table 15, the percentage of single males and females has dropped considerably from 1940 to 1970 in most age categories. This observation does not hold for females in 1970. The greatest changes occurred in the 25-29 age group and especially among males. A related trend towards increased education will most likely forestall any further large decline in the percentage of single persons in this age group.

Table 16 summarizes the pattern of marital status by residence in 1970. Data on individuals known to have been divorced or known to have been widowed among those ever married are shown by residence to give a more complete picture. Since age is an important factor in marital status, Table 17 is presented to show the differences in percentages of single persons of both sexes by age and residence.

The Census does provide evidence of early marriage, that is, at the age of 14, both among males and females. Among the farm population for all age groups there is evidence of persistence of singleness for both males and females. An influencing factor among the urban population is college students who tend to be unmarried. This contrasts with the rural non-farm population, particularly the females, who have married at higher rates at an earlier age.

FAMILIES

Most West Virginians reside in homes as members of families. In 1960 only 98,053, or 5.3 percent, lived as unrelated individuals. In 1970 the number increased to 137,249, or 7.9 percent. This is well below the national average of 9.2 percent, which is 18,696,505 persons living as unrelated individuals in the nation as a whole.

The number and percentage of families by residence in West Virginia and the United States appear in Table 18. These figures approximate the residence differences between the state and the nation, the United States having

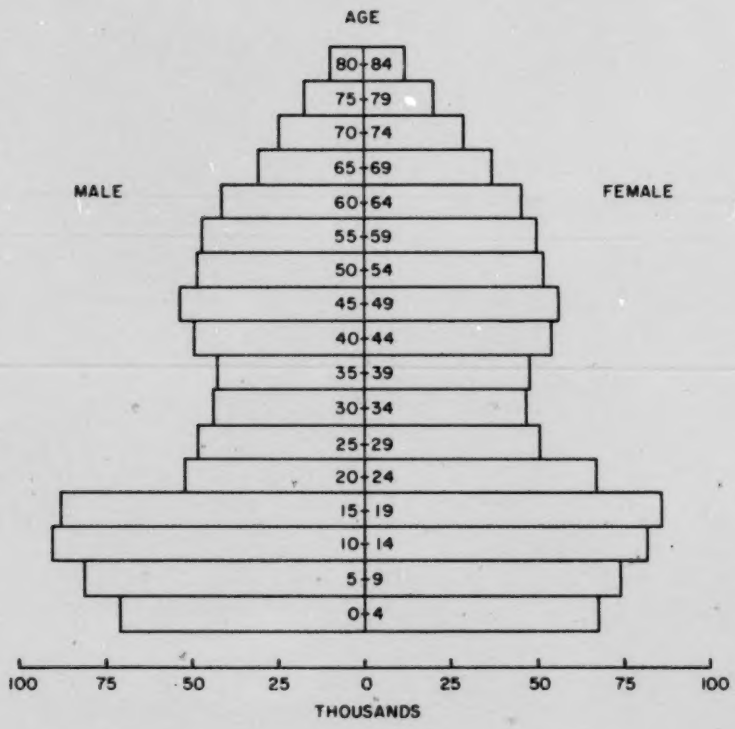


FIGURE 6: Total population, by age and sex, West Virginia, 1970.

higher percentages of families in urban and rural farm areas, and West Virginia having a higher percentage for rural non-farm areas.

Population per family by residence is shown in Table 19. A previous situation was reversed in the 1960s; that is, on the whole, West Virginia families are no longer larger than families nationwide. In 1960, in rural non-farm and total population, the number per family was larger in West Virginia than the nation, but in 1970 the number per family nationwide was larger in all categories. The image of Appalachia as an area of high fertility and large families seems to be no longer true, distinctly so for this part of Appalachia.

While the actual size of families may have declined through the decades, our population has had increasingly larger numbers of people in the older age groups, which may mean simply a husband and wife with children no longer in the home. However, this alone could not account for the change, as age-specific birth rates are near or below the national average.

Of West Virginia families, 16.9 percent were headed by a person 65 years of age and over; for rural farm families, 23 percent. In contrast, of the families nationwide, 13.8 percent were headed by a person 65 years or over and the percentage was 18.1 for rural farm families.

Table 20 shows the number of family members according to the type of family head by residence classification. To make comparisons easier between classifications in West Virginia, and to have some external basis for comparison, the data for the United States are shown in Table 21.

The United States had a higher percentage of five-, six-, and seven-or-more-member families, and a smaller percentage of the two-, three-, and four-member families, compared to West Virginia. This reversed the situation of long standing in which larger families, five or more members, comprised a larger percentage of all families in West Virginia as compared to the United States.

The percentage of families by size and residence in the state and nation is given in Table 22. Again, the United States had a larger percentage of families in the larger-member groups, regardless of residence. With the exception of two-member rural non-farm families, West Virginia has a greater percentage of its families in the two- and three-member groups, including a relatively large 40.3 percent of its urban families in the two-member category.

Table 23 indicates the larger percentages of husband-wife families compared to other types in the lower age groups, the age groups in which children under 18 years of age are more likely to be at home. The husband-wife category predominates, except with those 65 years of age and over. The 45-64 category is evenly distributed among the types of family heads.

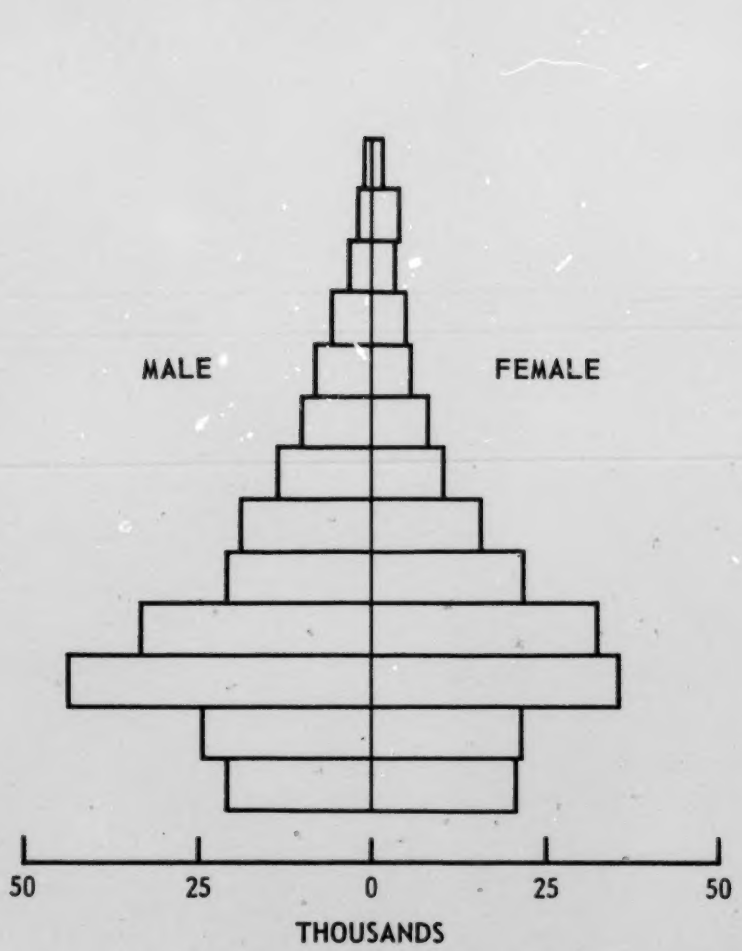


FIGURE 7: Net loss to migration, by age and sex, West Virginia, 1950-60.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS—HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIPS

In both West Virginia and the United States the percentage of persons in households increased from 1950 to 1960 and dropped only slightly, or remained the same, from 1960 to 1970 (Table 24). On the other hand, the size of household units, or the population per thousand, decreased for both decades from 1950 to 1970; the only exception was the wife-of-head category, which increased slightly in West Virginia while dropping in the nation. On the whole, West Virginia's household relationships are becoming more and more similar to those of the United States.

Table 25 is presented to show the difference between the state and nation in the members of households and their relationship to household head by sex and residence in 1970. There was a greater percentage of males heading households in West Virginia. This was true in total, and in urban areas, but not in rural areas. Furthermore, more West Virginia females headed households proportionally in all residence categories than in the United States.

The sex of children of heads of households was fairly equal in West Virginia and the United States. There was a smaller percentage of children of heads of either sex in urban areas, but in rural areas and in total West Virginia and nationwide the figures were quite close. Thus an imbalance in sex ratios in previous decades (not shown), with West Virginia showing larger percentages of male children, appears to be equalizing in the 1970s. Since females marry and leave home at a younger age the discrepancy in numbers is at least partially explained.

The next most common member of the household was the grandchild, and the grandchild was a more frequent household member in West Virginia than the nation as a whole. Grandchildren are distributed somewhat proportionally by residence although there are some differences in favor of rural non-farm and rural farm residences.

The percentage of parent of head, or of head's wife, is also equally distributed by residence in both the nation and our state. But in the son- or daughter-in-law of head group, West Virginia percentages were approximately double those of the nation. The largest disparity occurred among females in rural areas. West Virginia also had a smaller set of lodgers in households than the nation as a whole.

LABOR FORCE—WEST VIRGINIA'S LABOR FORCE

The "labor force" includes those over a specified age who are engaged in productive labor and services, and those unemployed and actively seeking work. This term does not measure those underemployed, mothers receiving ADC funds and seeking work, or others institutionalized in welfare programs.

TABLE 8

Percentage Distribution of the Population 25 Years Old and Over, by Years of Schooling Completed, U.S. and WV, 1940-70

Years of Schooling	United States				West Virginia				Percent of Change					
									1960-70		1950-60		1940-50	
	1970	1960	1950	1940	1970	1960	1950	1940	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV
None	1.7	2.3	2.6	3.8	1.6	2.2	2.5	3.7						
Grades 1-4	3.9	6.0	8.6	9.9	5.8	8.8	11.4	13.0						
5-6	5.7	7.5	9.3	11.6	8.8	11.4	14.3	17.7						
7	4.4	6.4	7.0	7.0	15.6	8.1	8.4	6.9						
8	12.8	17.5	20.8	28.2	19.1	23.5	25.3	31.2						
High school 1-3	19.4	19.3	17.3	15.2	17.5	15.5	13.3	9.7	0.7	12.9	11.6	16.5	13.8	37.1
4	31.1	24.6	30.8	14.3	27.5	19.1	14.9	9.3	26.4	44.5	18.3	28.2	45.6	60.2
College 1-3	10.6	8.8	7.3	5.5	7.3	6.2	5.6	5.1	20.5	17.7	20.5	10.7	32.7	9.8
4 or more	10.7	7.6	6.2	4.6	6.8	5.2	4.4	3.4	40.8	30.8	22.6	18.2	34.8	29.4
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Median Years	12.1	10.5	9.3	8.4	10.4	8.8	8.5	7.8						

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1)-D50, WV, Table 148
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-C1, U S Summary, Table 75

Historically, West Virginia's economy was severely hit by mechanization of mining and farming. Table 26 shows that during the 50-year period 1920-70, the United States had an absolute decline of 76 percent in the number of those engaged in agriculture; the decline in West Virginia was 91 percent. While the United States' total labor force increased by 85 percent during the same time period, West Virginia's total labor force increased by 13 percent.

The out-migration of the 1950s and 1960s had its roots in structural changes in industry: chiefly mechanization of mining and farming. Farming, because the terrain did not admit large fields adaptable to large scale mechanization, could not continue with any competitive advantage.

In 1930 West Virginia's labor force was 1.16 percent of the national labor force; by 1970 it had dropped to 0.7 percent. The broader aspects of economic growth and development after the Second World War did not include West Virginia as it did other areas of the nation, especially the South, the Southwest, and the far West.

RELATIVE SIZE OF WEST VIRGINIA'S LABOR FORCE

In 1970 there were 1,305,890 persons 14 years of age and over in West Virginia; 48 percent were male, 52 percent were female. Of this total, 584,599, or 44.8 percent, were in the "labor force," of which 67 percent were male and 33 percent female. Sixty-three percent of the males 14 years of age and over were in the labor force, compared to 73 percent nationwide. Twenty-eight percent of the females 14 years of age and over were in the labor force, compared to 40 percent nationwide. Unemployment was 5.0 percent for males in West Virginia and 5.6 percent among females (Table 27).

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Table 28 shows percentage of labor force participation by age group. Labor force participation is calculated by identifying the labor force by age groups, multiplying those numbers by 100, and dividing the results by the total in the age group. In each instance, figures are lower for West Virginia than those for the United States. The major factors in the lower overall female participation appear in the 16-24 groups. Figures 10 and 11A further show labor force participation by age, sex, and residence. Overtime labor force participation among females has increased, which indicates some progress towards employment opportunity in West Virginia.

The largest West Virginia-United States labor force participation disparity occurred in the 16-24 age groups (Table 28). State participation rates fell the farthest behind nationwide figures in the 16-19 age group among males, and the 16-34 age groups among females. The total state-nation disparity was 9.6 percent among males and 11.6 percent among females.

TABLE 9

Median School Years Completed by Age and Sex U.S. and WV, 1970 and 1960

Age		United States				West Virginia			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960
14-24		11.3		11.4		11.2		11.3	
25-29		12.6		12.5		12.4		12.3	
30-34	20-24	12.5	10.6	12.4	11.0	12.2	9.9	12.2	10.5
35-39	25-29	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.0
40-44	30-34	12.2	12.1	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.7	12.1	11.6
45-49	35-39	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	11.1	10.4	11.5	10.7
50-54	40-44	12.0	11.6	12.1	12.0	10.1	9.4	10.4	9.8
55-59	45-49	10.7	10.3	11.1	10.8	8.9	8.7	9.3	8.9
60-64	50-54	9.6	9.4	10.4	10.1	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.7
65-69	55-59	8.3	8.7	9.1	9.0	8.3	8.2	8.6	8.5
70-74	60-64	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.3
75-79	65-69	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.5	7.7	7.4	8.2	8.1

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-D50, Table 148
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-D1, Table 199

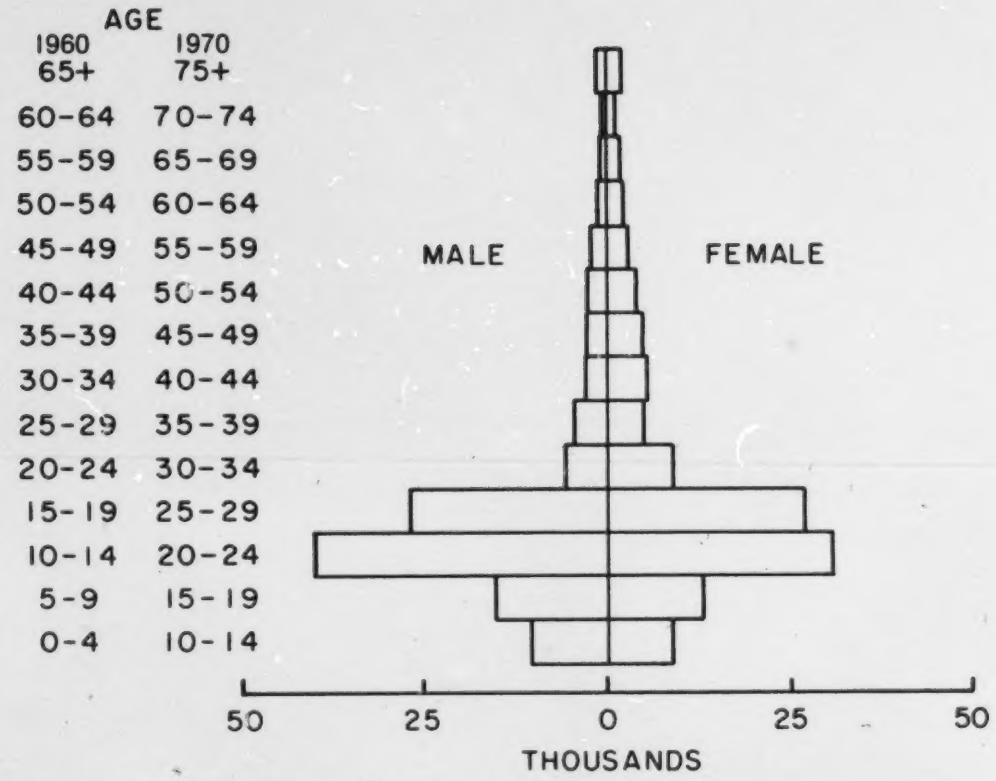


FIGURE 8: Net loss due to migration, by age and sex, West Virginia, 1960-70.

Figures 10 and 11A and 11B have been introduced to show the change in labor force participation in 1960 and 1970 and to delineate discrepancies in participation by sex of residence, 1970. Figure 10 shows increased female labor force participation in most age categories 1960-70 and decreased male labor force participation in younger age groups associated with lengthened attendance at school, plus slightly higher labor force participation in the groups older than the two younger categories. Figure 11A shows lower labor force participation rates in the two rural residence groups for males and much lower labor force participation for females (Figure 11B) overall, as suggested earlier, but particularly lower for most of the age categories for the two rural residence classifications.

Unemployment data, given elsewhere, are not as contrasting as the labor force participation rates shown in Table 28. Part of this is due to the definition of unemployment which excludes workers who are no longer actively looking for work. If such were included, it is believed that unemployment rates would be substantially altered.[3] The "accepted" definition of unemployment is not likely to accurately assess the total employment situation.

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

The 1970 Census used 479 specific items, 297 specific occupational categories, and 12 major occupational groups to divide and describe the very complex division of labor in the United States. Shifts in employment opportunities in these occupational categories help illustrate general economic trends that have affected West Virginia and the nation.

Table 29 presents the pattern of employment by occupational group in 1950-70. The overall pattern of change for West Virginia is the same as that for the United States except for the manager, officials, and proprietors group, which has recently increased in the state but decreased in the nation. Also the craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group increased in the state while remaining stable in the nation. The foremen may be a reflection of greater level of knowledge skill being incorporated into the labor force and the latter, at least in part, to the intensive work on the State Highway Program.

Figures 12 and 13 illustrate the direction of occupational employment change in West Virginia and the United States. The interpretation of this change between 1950-60 must be observed in the context of an overall 14.8 percent growth in the national labor force in this decade, but an overall 14.3 percent decline in the state's labor force. If this is taken into account, the change patterns are somewhat less than a first glance at Figure 12 might indicate, and clear up an apparent discrepancy relative to craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.

Figures 12 and 13 indicate that the state and nation have generally shared a pattern of increased growth of the professional, clerical, and service occupations and a decline in laborers, farmers, and farm managers. Considering the out-migration from rural West Virginia, the degree to which the percentages of farm laborers and foremen and farmers and farm managers have declined is not surprising.

The data further show that labor force participation in West Virginia has followed national patterns. It also indicates that

[3] *Employment and Unemployment of Rural People in the Upper Monongahela Valley, West Virginia*, William H. Merzler, and Ward F. Porter, Bulletin 404, West Virginia University Agricultural Experiment Station, 1957.

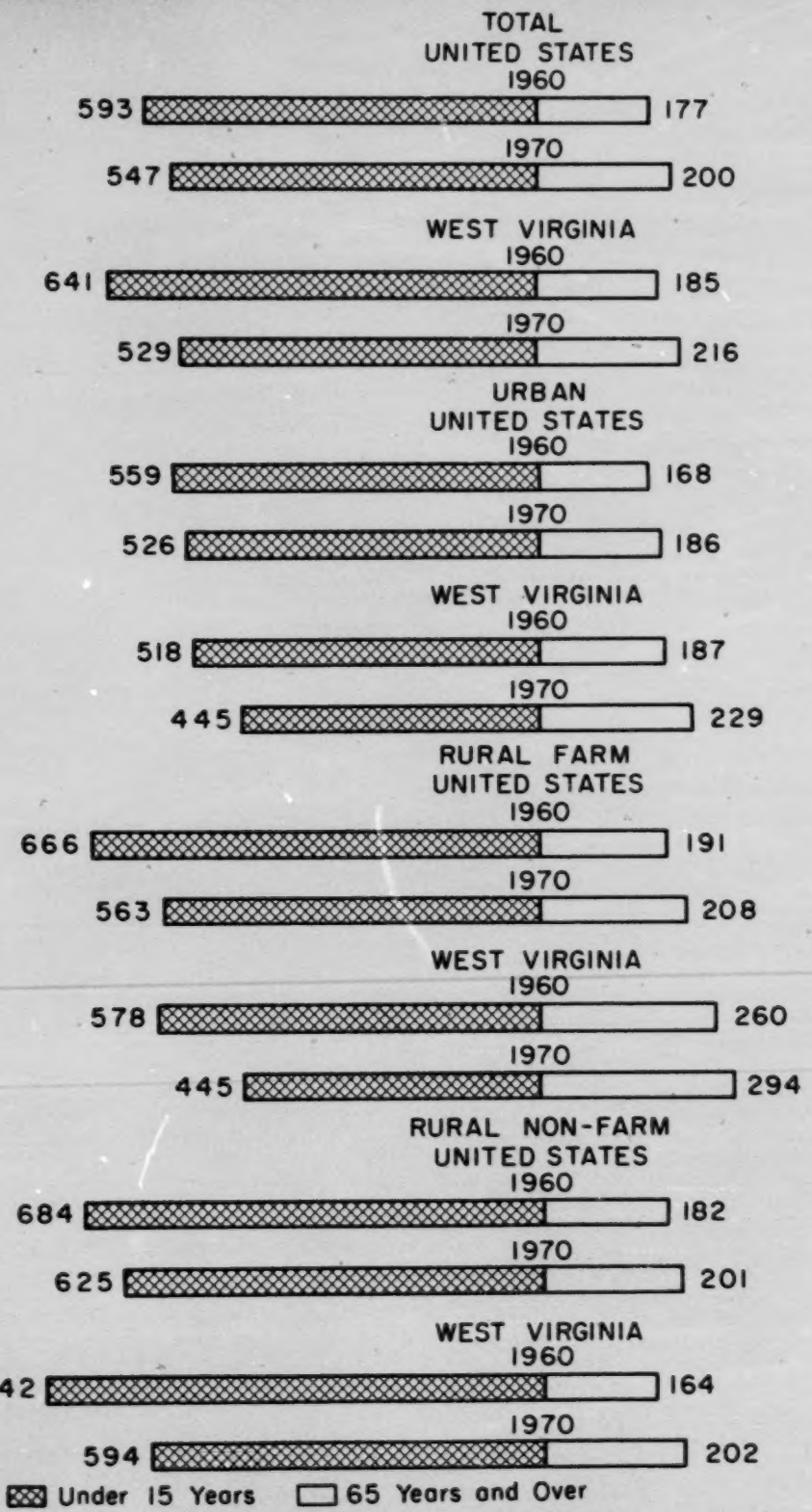


FIGURE 9: Dependency ratios, by residence and totals, United States and West Virginia, 1960-70.

Sources: **U.S. Census of Population: 1960**, PC(1), U.S. Summary, Table 158
U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1) 50B, West Virginia, Table 16
U.S. Census of Population: 1960, 50D, West Virginia, Table 96
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1) B1, Summary, Table 85
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Vol. 1, Part 50, West Virginia, Table 48

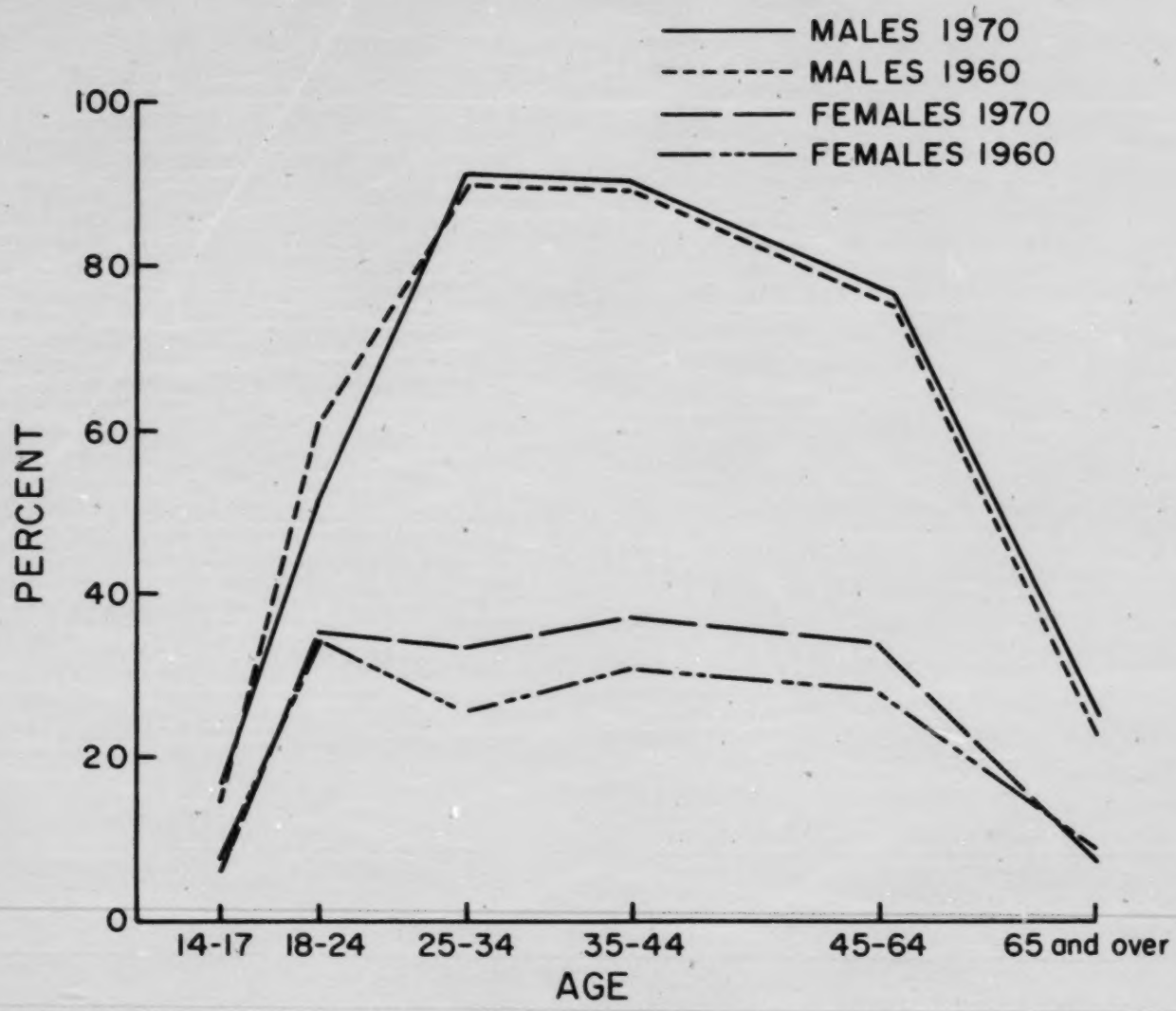


FIGURE 10: Percent of the population 14 years old and over in the labor force, by age and sex, West Virginia, 1970 and 1960.
Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1960** PC(1) 50D, West Virginia.
Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1970,** Part 50, Vol. I, West Virginia, Table 164.

the state's labor force, overall, has reversed the trend of the previous decade, even though its growth has been much smaller than the national growth.

CHANGE IN OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE BY SEX, 1950-70

Occupational change by sex in West Virginia is shown in Tables 30 and 31. There was a decline of 22.3 percent in the number of males employed and an increase of 15.6 percent in the number of females, 1950-60. Since more females were employed, the total employment decline in the period was 14.3 percent. However, in 1960-70, a total 2.8 percent employment increase was evident, with an 18.5 percent gain for females and a 3.4 percent decline for employed males.

Between 1960 and 1970 significant employment changes occurred in West Virginia, especially in mining and farming (Table 31). The decline in mining is shown by a 12 percent drop in the "operatives" category; the decline in farming by a 67 percent decline in the farmers and farm managers category. This decline by no means suggests that the number of persons engaged in providing us with food and fiber in abundance has declined by such measures. Employment for those purposes show up in other occupational categories.

Male employment dropped in the operative category by 15 percent; female employment in private households declined 33 percent. On the other hand, male employment increased by 31 percent in services and by 21 percent in the professional category. Female employment increased 37 percent in clerical work and by 61 percent in the relatively small laborers (except farm) category.

The decline in farming occupations and the increase of the professional technical and kindred workers occupations are shared by our state and the nation as a whole. But in the state the decline has been greater and the increase smaller; contributing to this is out-migration and relative economic decline. It is predicted that food and energy, current world problems, will reverse this trend by the 1980 Census.

Figure 14 shows the percentage distribution of occupations, by residence and sex, of employed persons in 1970. Male employment is most heavily concentrated into the operatives, craftsmen, foremen, and professional technical groups; female into the clerical, service, and professional technical categories.

These data are specified by residence of the employee and not by the site at which the work takes place.

The urban areas were high in professional employment and naturally low in farming. Rural non-farm areas were also high in professional, as well as clerical, operatives, and services. Rural farm residents' employment was highest in clerical and services, while lowest in private household and, paradoxically, farm laborers and foremen. According to the Census definitions, among the males in the labor force residing on farms 16.4 percent were farmers or farm managers.

THE LABOR FORCE BY INDUSTRY

In the previous section data were presented according to occupation, which divided employment by the knowledge and skills associated with work performed. In this section the emphasis will be on the employer and the end product of employment, that is the goods and services, or the industry, associated with the various employment occupations.

Changes in the labor force are made clearer by looking at the labor force by industry and not only occupational employment. Despite the decline in total population to 1,744,237 from 1,860,42l, a loss of 116,184, or 6.2 percent, the employed labor force grew in the 1960s by 15,158, or 4.6 percent. This did not match the growth of the national employed labor force of 19.5 percent.

Employment patterns by industry in West Virginia have tended to follow general national trends, as demonstrated in Table 32. Only the construction industry grew in employment in West Virginia to outpace the percentage so employed nationwide. This change was in part due to West Virginia's efforts in highway construction, the result of the road bonds authorized in the elections. Otherwise, patterns are quite similar in West Virginia and the United States. These patterns included employment declines in agriculture, mining, and manufacturing and employment gains in professional, finance and business, and repair service industries. There is some indication that West Virginia has changed the structure of its employment in such a way as to move it in balance with skills needed.

Table 33 presents employment changes in selected industries in the state and the nation, 1960-70. Similar trends are quite evident. In the 1950s the utilities and sanitary services industry showed a percentage increase in West Virginia while declining nationwide. This seemed to illustrate the more rural nature of the West Virginia population and features of the terrain in which utilities and sanitary services require greater effort to achieve prescribed national standards. In the 1960s both state and nation had employment gains for utility and sanitary services; undoubtedly increased standards were involved.

EMPLOYMENT BY RESIDENCE AND INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1970

Figure 15 presents the number of employed persons by residence and major industrial group in West Virginia in 1970. More employed persons who are farm residents are classified as working in manufacturing than are classified as working in agriculture. This is a change from 1960 when agricultural employment was the largest rural farm employment category. This trend shows the continued decline in the numbers classified as being directly engaged in agricultural production at the time the Census was taken.

TABLE 10

Median School Years Completed, by Residence and Sex, West Virginia, 1970

Age Groups	Urban		Rural Non-Farm		Rural Farm	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
14-19	10.4	10.6	9.5	9.9	9.6	10.0
20-24	13.0	12.8	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4
25-29	12.6	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3
30-34	12.5	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1
35-39	12.5	12.4	11.0	11.6	11.8	11.9
40-44	12.4	12.3	10.2	10.9	10.4	10.9
45-49	12.3	12.3	9.6	10.0	9.4	10.7
50-54	12.2	12.1	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.9
55-59	11.5	11.5	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.8
60-64	9.6	10.2	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.7
65-69	8.7	8.9	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.6
70-75	8.4	8.8	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.5
75+	8.3	8.5	6.8	8.0	8.1	8.4

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-D50, West Virginia, Table 148

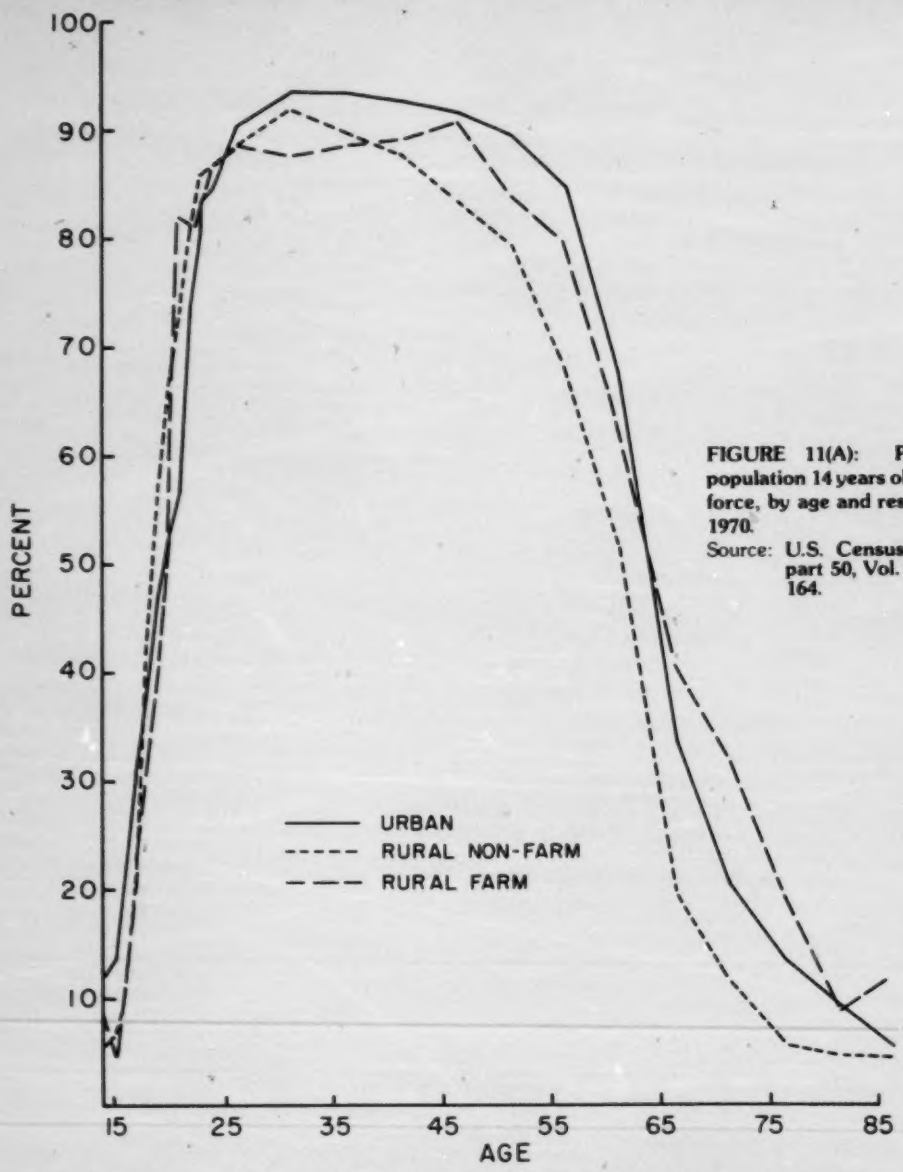


FIGURE 11(A): Percent of the male population 14 years old and over in the labor force, by age and residence, West Virginia, 1970.

Source: U.S. Census of population, 1970, part 50, Vol. I, West Virginia, Table 164.

Manufacturing, followed by agriculture, professional, and wholesale-retail industries are the largest employment sources among rural farm residents. The same industries, less agriculture, are also the most important sources of employment for the rural non-farm population.

Among state urban residents, manufacturing, wholesale-retail trade, and professional and related services are the most important sources of employment. Thus, nationwide employment trends towards these same types of major industrial groups are also occurring in West Virginia.

IMPACT OF CHANGE ON INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

Figure 16 is presented to show industrial employment changes in West Virginia, 1960-70. A word of caution needs to be introduced. The percentage changes registered here represent the differences in absolute numbers in the last decade, but do not indicate the relative size or importance of each industrial group to the state's economy.

In the light of the tightening of the resources in food and energy, changes with reference to agriculture and mining are not likely to persist; some evidence from current employment reports indicates that the 1980 Census results will be quite different. Other aspects of the portent of the 1980 Census, such as the effects of computer automation and the role of the United States as leader in these technologies, indicate an increased sophisticated labor force, in which West Virginia will continue to share.

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND SEX

Table 34 shows the distribution of employed persons in West Virginia by sex, residence, and industrial group. Table 35 shows percentage distributions. The agriculture, mining, construction and manufacturing industries are dominated by male employment. On the other hand, women exceed men in absolute numbers in the personal services and professional categories. Women number high in the professional group as a result of the large number of teachers. This does not mean that professional employment opportunities are necessarily high for women, but rather reflects the traditional dominant role in our culture of women in primary and secondary ducation. In contrast, men in the professional group received a median income of $6,484 in 1969; women a median income of $3,615 (Tables 41 and 42).

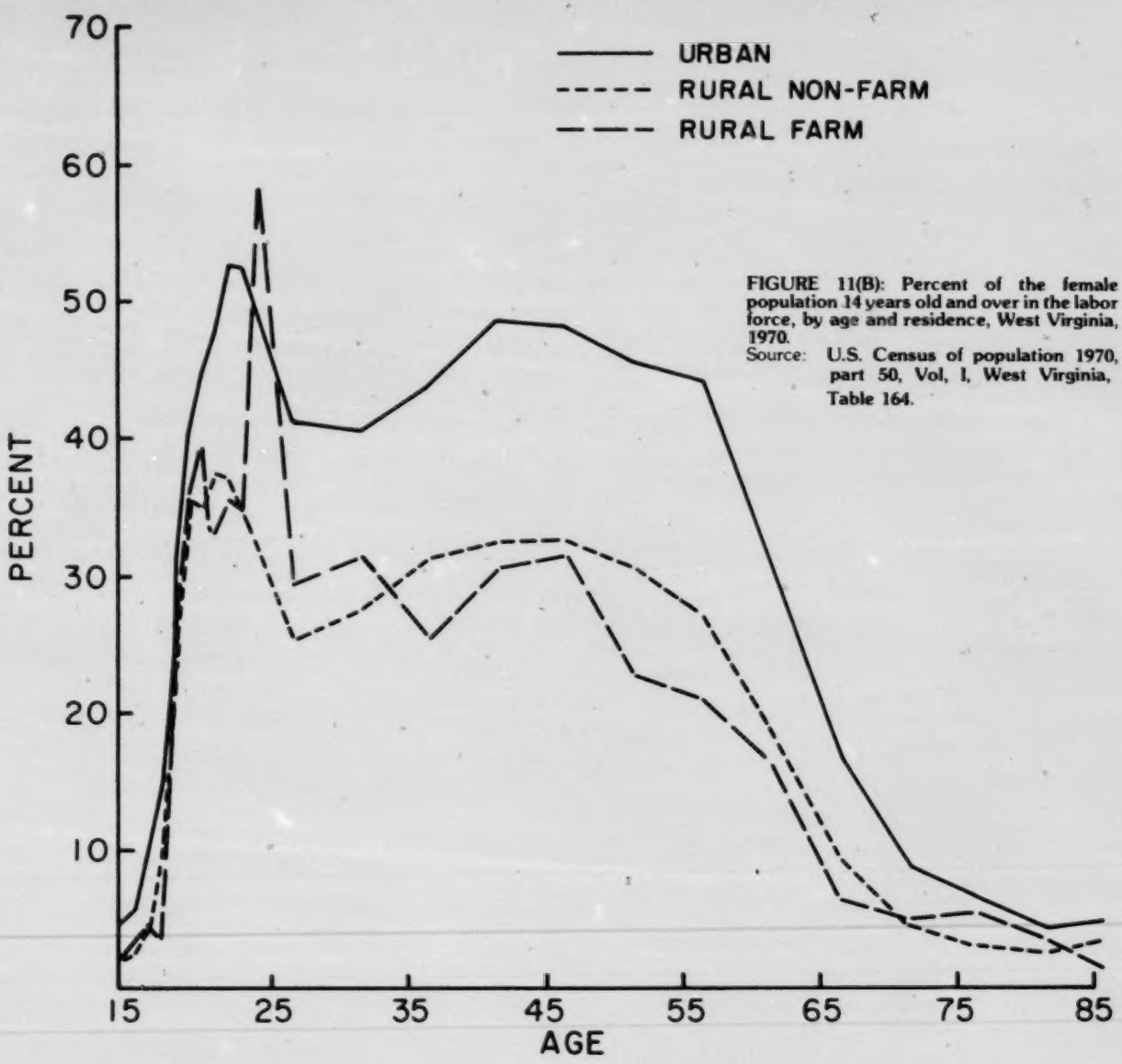


FIGURE 11(B): Percent of the female population 14 years old and over in the labor force, by age and residence, West Virginia, 1970.
Source: U.S. Census of population 1970, part 50, Vol, I, West Virginia, Table 164.

STRUCTURE AND CHANGE IN THE MINING AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

The mining and chemical industries are leading sources of employment in West Virginia. Changes in these industries from 1960 to 1970 for the state and the nation are shown in Tables 36 and 37. In 1960, 9.36 percent of the total mining labor force of the United States was employed in West Virginia, and 3.1 percent of the country's chemical workers were employed in the state. In 1970 the portions were 7.67 percent for mining and 2.5 percent for chemicals.

West Virginia's percentage change in mining and chemical employment between 1960 and 1970 was -20.2 percent and -4.0 percent, respectively. In the United States the changes were 1.4 percent and 44.8 percent, respectively.

Concerning distribution within these two industries, West Virginia shows a higher percentage of its employed in the craftsmen, foremen, operatives, and laborers categories than the nation. Major corporation headquarters are located in large metropolitan areas. Hence, West Virginia's workers are less likely to be administrative or support personnel and are more likely to be directly engaged in actual production as a worker. This means overall lower salaries.

INCOME IN WEST VIRGINIA AND THE UNITED STATES

There are two ways of regarding income: first, that of money available for personal and family expenditures shown by median income and family income data; second, that of compensation for specific work or services, as indicated by income by industry. These figures are also qualified by residence and sex. Comparative data is given for West Virginia and the United States to show income differences.

INCOME FOR PERSONAL AND FAMILY EXPENDITURES

Table 38 shows the median income of families by residence for the United States and West Virginia from 1949 to 1969, and the percent of change between these same years. Keep in mind that the actual purchasing power of the dollar, according to the Consumer Price Index, dropped more than 50 percent during this period. Thus income gains must be qualified by a substantial per-dollar purchasing power decline.

Both the United States and West Virginia registered income gains during the time period, but West Virginia fell below

TABLE 11

Proportion of Population 25 Years of Age and Over by Sex, Residence, and Years of School Completed, West Virginia, 1970

Years of School Completed	Urban		Rural Non-Farm		Rural Farm		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Persons 25 years of age and over reporting (number)	176,093	216,400	261,162	279,798	18,225	17,688	455,510	513,926
				Percent				
None	1.33	1.10	2.19	1.50	1.76	.89	1.84	1.32
Grades 1 to 4	4.03	3.16	9.05	5.87	6.86	3.58	7.02	4.65
Grades 5 and 6	6.38	6.45	11.03	10.00	10.91	7.12	9.22	8.40
Grade 7	4.14	4.10	6.78	6.38	7.56	5.49	5.80	5.39
Grade 8	14.24	14.72	21.54	21.65	32.57	31.94	19.16	19.09
High school 1 to 3	15.96	17.55	16.95	19.68	11.82	15.46	16.36	18.64
High school 4	30.33	34.44	22.69	25.76	19.40	24.65	25.51	29.37
College 1 to 3	10.49	10.29	4.95	5.35	5.04	6.02	7.10	7.45
College 4 or more	13.10	8.19	4.82	3.81	4.08	4.85	7.99	5.69
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median years completed	12.1	12.1	9.0	9.6	8.7	9.2	10.2	10.6

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1)-D50, West Virginia

TABLE 12

West Virginia School Enrollment, by Age, 1950-70

Age	1970 Population	1970 Number Enrolled	1970 Percent	1960 Population	1960 Number Enrolled	1960 Percent	1950 Population	1950 Number Enrolled	1950 Percent
5-6	62,315	27,950	45.0	79,347	36,030	45.4	82,765	31,445	38.0
7-13	237,449	227,072	95.2	289,368	278,377	96.2	278,500	265,015	95.2
14-15	70,935	69,148	92.7	67,839	60,873	89.7	73,370	67,065	91.4
16-17	70,298	60,118	83.3	70,977	52,117	73.4	67,180	43,895	65.3
18-19	65,970	35,080	53.7	52,435	21,022	40.1	62,570	17,075	27.3
20-21	56,166	16,180	30.2	43,819	7,813	17.8	62,680	7,720	12.3
22-24	72,487	8,233	11.5	60,614	4,939	8.1	96,480	7,095	7.4
TOTALS (5-24)	635,548	443,780	69.8	664,399	461,171	69.4	723,547	439,310	60.7

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1960**, PC(1)-50C, Table 45
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-C50, Table 51

TABLE 13

Percent of Total Population 5 to 24 Years Old Enrolled in School, by Residence, WV and U.S., 1970 and 1960

	Total				Urban				Rural Non-Farm				Rural Farm			
	1970		1960		1970		1960		1970		1960		1970		1960	
Age	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.
Totals 5-24	71.3	73.8	69.4	71.7	72.4	73.5	69.9	72.5	70.5	76.1	69.0	68.8	72.5	79.5	68.8	73.9
5-6	45.0	72.4	45.4	63.8	54.1	76.1	48.0	69.5	40.5	63.2	44.4	53.0	38.1	61.4	40.4	48.1
7-13	95.2	97.3	96.2	97.5	95.9	97.3	97.2	97.8	94.9	96.4	95.8	97.1	93.5	96.8	95.6	97.2
14-15	92.7	96.8	89.7	94.1	94.1	96.5	93.8	94.9	91.8	94.5	88.0	92.6	93.3	95.1	88.6	93.0
16-17	83.8	89.3	73.4	80.9	87.4	90.1	80.0	82.0	81.5	86.6	70.2	77.8	86.9	91.2	71.9	81.8
18-19	53.7	56.6	40.1	42.1	65.4	56.6	49.6	45.2	43.5	48.6	34.6	33.9	48.9	56.1	31.6	38.9
20-21	30.2	30.7	17.8	21.1	45.3	33.2	27.6	24.9	15.8	18.0	10.9	11.8	13.3	18.3	8.5	10.1
22-24	11.5	14.6			19.0	13.7			6.1	7.4			3.3	6.7		
20-24	19.5	21.3	8.1	14.6	29.8	23.9	12.6	12.0	10.0	11.5	4.7	5.8	9.1	11.7	6.0	4.8

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1) C50, Table 51
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Vol. 1 Sec. 1, Table 155, Table 73

TABLE 14

Marital Status of the Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Sex, by Percentage, United States and West Virginia, 1970, 1960, and 1950

Sex and Marital Status	1970		1960		1950	
	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV
Males 14 years old and over (total number)	71,492,364	620,693	61,362,055	627,445	54,861,754	692,105
Single	28.6	27.5	25.1	26.0	26.4	27.2
Married	65.8	66.7	69.1	68.2	67.4	67.5
Widowed	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.7
Divorced	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Married-Separated	1.5	1.2				
Females, 14 years and over (total number)	77,914,869	685,531	64,913,898	667,970	57,289,043	707,775
Single	22.4	21.3	19.1	20.0	20.0	20.7
Married	59.0	59.8	65.9	65.1	65.8	66.8
Widowed	12.4	14.1	12.2	12.3	11.8	10.2
Divorced	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
Married-Separated	2.3	1.5				
Sex ratio[1]	91.8	90.5	94.5	93.9	95.8	97.8

[1]Number of males divided by number of females, multiplied by 100

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1) B1, Table 58
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1) B50, Table 22

TABLE 15

Percent of Single Males and Females 14 Years and Over, for Selected Age Groups, West Virginia, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970

Ages	Males				Females			
	1970	1960	1950	1940	1970	1960	1950	1940
14	98.5	99.5	99.3	99.9	98.1	98.9	97.5	99.8
15-19	95.6	96.9	96.7	98.1	86.9	84.9	79.8	84.6
20-24	50.2	53.1	53.0	67.4	33.4	28.7	27.2	39.3
25-29	16.9	20.7	21.5	31.1	10.0	10.4	11.3	18.1
30-34	10.5	10.7	12.0	17.5	7.9	6.7	7.9	11.4
35-39	9.4	8.5	9.5	12.2	5.8	5.9	6.6	8.2
TOTALS	27.6	25.8	27.3	35.9	21.5	19.9	21.0	28.1

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1950**, Vol. II, Part 48, Table 57
U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-50D, Table 105
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-50D, Table 152

TABLE 16

Marital Status of Males and Females 14 Years of Age and Over, by Residence, West Virginia, 1970

	Males				Females			
	Urban	Non-Farm	Farm	State	Urban	Rural Non-Farm	Rural Farm	State
Single	27.7	27.3	30.9	27.6	22.3	20.9	20.1	21.5
Married	66.0	67.2	62.8	66.6	56.9	64.3	68.7	61.3
Widowed	3.5	3.3	4.5	3.4	16.2	12.4	9.9	13.9
Divorced	2.8	2.2	1.8	2.4	4.7	2.4	1.3	3.3
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1)-D50, West Virginia, Table 152

TABLE 17

Percent of Single Males and Females, for Selected Ages by Residence, West Virginia, 1970

Ages	Male	Female	Urban		Rural Non-Farm		Rural Farm	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
14	98.5	98.1	98.3	96.2	98.8	99.1	96.7	100.0
15	98.5	97.3						
16	99.3	96.0	97.8	94.8	98.5	94.6	98.8	95.3
17	97.2	90.9						
18	95.7	80.7						
19	85.6	66.7	91.9	81.9	89.9	67.7	88.2	71.8
20	78.3	53.7						
21	59.1	41.3	70.5	54.6	66.3	40.0	87.6	48.0
22	44.6	27.7						
23	35.4	17.6	39.1	27.8	34.5	16.6	72.4	38.0
24	30.4	17.5						
25	23.0	13.3						
26	18.0	10.5						
27	14.2	9.3	19.6	10.7	14.8	9.3	29.8	16.6
28	14.6	8.3						
29	14.8	8.5						
14 and over	27.6	21.5	27.7	22.3	27.3	20.9	30.9	20.1

Source: **U.S Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1)-D50, West Virginia, Table 152

TABLE 18

Number and Percent of Families by Residence, West Virginia and United States, 1970, 1960, and 1950

	1970				1960				1950			
	West Virginia		United States		West Virginia		United States		West Virginia		United States	
Residence	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Urban	178,914	39.2	37,452,876	73.2	187,185	40.5	31,940,042	70.8	182,740	38.0	25,373,251	66.2
Rural Non-Farm	259,725	57.7	10,919,975	21.3	244,837	53.0	9,855,866	21.8	270,370	43.3	7,517,570	19.6
Rural Farm	15,854	3.2	2,795,748	5.5	30,056	6.5	3,332,485	7.4	89,740	18.7	5,420,195	14.2
TOTALS	454,493	100.1	51,168,599	100.0	462,078	100.0	45,128,393	100.0	479,265	100.0	38,310,980	100.0

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-C50, Table 52
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-C1, Table 89

national median income gains in each residence category, in each year, and in every percent of change category. The lag was greatest in the rural non-farm category. The data in Table 36 clearly establish that nationwide economic gains made since the Second World War have not been fully realized in West Virginia. The table does show that gains are being made in the state. This is true despite a relatively higher level of unemployment which would tend to depress higher levels of gain.

Table 39 shows West Virginia's family income by residence and income group. Table 40 shows percentage distribution of income by income group and residence, for West Virginia and for the nation. In each of the categories below $7,000, West Virginia has a greater percentage than the nation as a whole, and for all residential classifications. In the income category $7,000-$9,999 for rural non-farm and for urban families of West Virginia, there are greater percentages than for the nation as a whole. This is also true in the $10,000-$14,999 classification. For all residential groups the nation had higher percentages of families in the $15,000 and above categories. It is to be noted that 23.3 percent of the families in the urban residential group are in the $15,000 and above category. This is to be explained in part by the relatively greater percentages of persons living in urban areas who are engaged in professional, technical, and managerial occupations, with notably higher incomes.

While there seems to be some redeeming feature in the percentage of income in the middle income brackets, the 32 percent with incomes below $5,000 for the state, as compared to 20.3 percent for the nation, is discomforting.

INCOME BY INDUSTRY

Since industrial classifications used by the Census are uniform throughout the country, they provide an opportunity to compare incomes, by residence, for basically the same types of employment. The employment, in this case by industry, is most closely associated with types of goods and services produced or supplied by the employed labor force.

Table 41 shows the median income of the experienced male civilian labor force, by industry, for the United States and West Virginia in 1959 and 1969. Table 42 shows the same data for the experienced female civilian labor force. Also shown are percentage changes for the ten-year period, and the percentage differences between the state and the United States.

Table 41 indicates that generally West Virginians earn less, within the same industrial classifications, than workers nationwide. The greatest income disparity, or difference, occurred in agriculture, forestry, construction, and entertainment industries in 1959; and the entertainment, business and repair, and personal services industries in 1969. However, the percentage differences column shows that the income disparity has dropped substantially in the last decade, with an overall difference of only 9.4 percent in 1969.

The largest percentage of income changes in West Virginia, which accounted for much of the leveling of income differences, occurred in the agriculture, entertainment, and construction industries. This shows why the disparities in these industries, large in 1959, have leveled off in the last decade. The largest percentage of income change in the nation also occurred in the agriculture industry. This was possible because of the accompanying increased productivity in agriculture through technological support from other industrial categories.

Table 42 indicates that not only do women, as a whole, earn less than men, but that the difference between the income levels of West Virginia women and women nationwide is larger than the difference for the male labor force. The largest income differences occurred in the mining and public administration industries in 1959 and the wholesale-retail and public administration industries in 1969. Again, however, the table shows income disparities becoming reduced in the last decade.

Between 1959 and 1969, the greatest income changes for women in the nation occurred in the personal services and wholesale-retail industries. In West Virginia, the greatest changes occurred in the entertainment and agricultural industries.

There are many reasons for the income disparities shown in Tables 41 and 42. A complete description would require an extensive special study. The degree of mechanization is a factor, as is the rural nature of West Virginia. As shown, income levels are not as widely spread in urban areas. Certain state urban areas income levels surpass national averages.

Economic growth in the United States since World War II has been characterized largely by the growth of multi-national corporations and large national concerns, both of which were not particularly geared to development within the Appalachian region or West Virginia. On the other hand, substantial federal intervention, such as with the Appalachian Regional Commission highway development programs, has contributed

TABLE 19

Population per Family, by Residence, WV and U.S., 1970 and 1960

	1970		1960	
Residence	**WV**	**U.S.**	**WV**	**U.S.**
Urban	3.79	3.98	3.48	3.56
Rural Non-Farm	3.88	3.96	4.04	3.81
Rural Farm	3.66	3.78	3.91	3.96
TOTALS	3.83	3.97	3.80	3.65

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1)-C50, Table 48
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-C1, Table 85

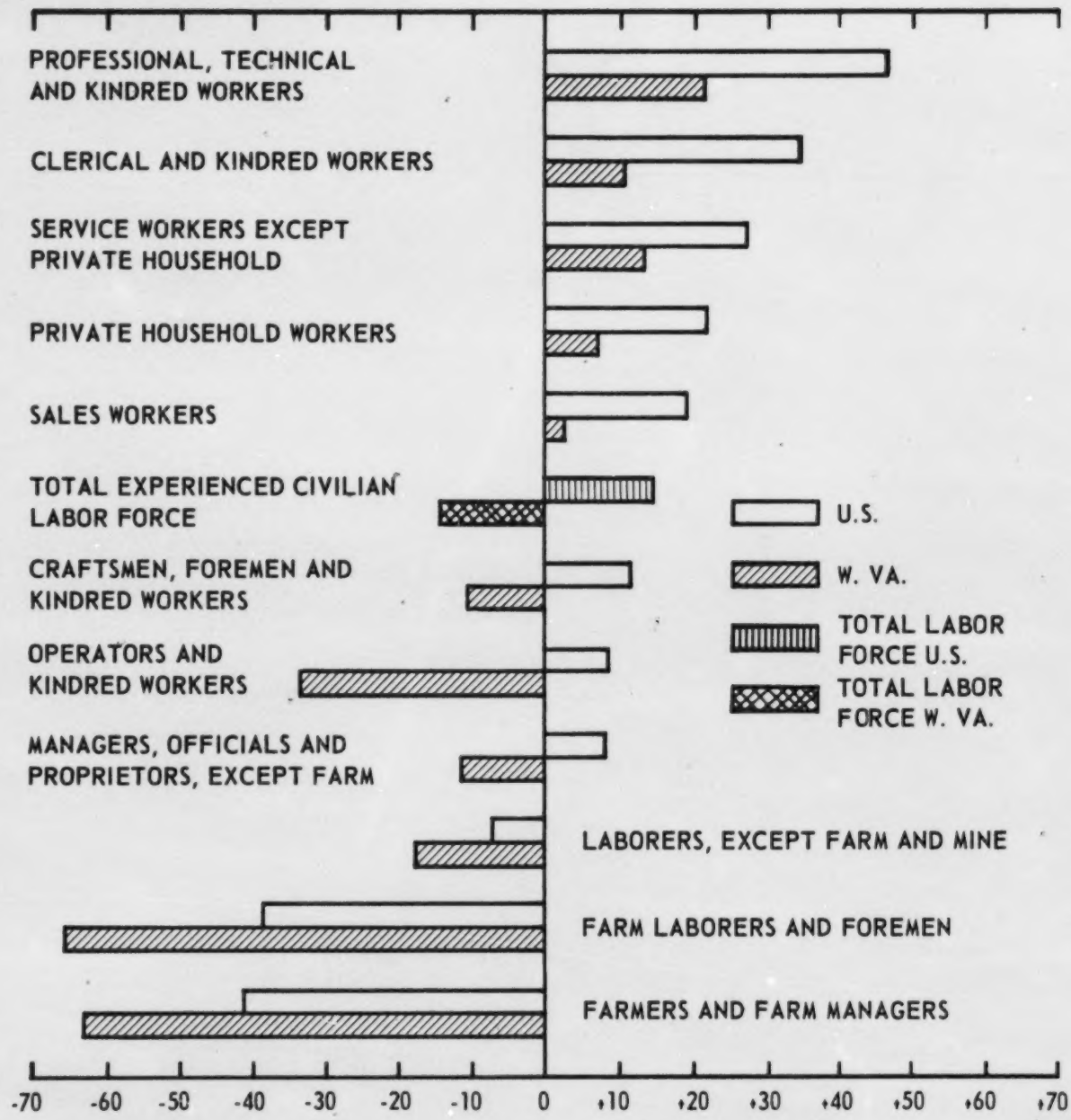

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS
SERVICE WORKERS EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS
SALES WORKERS
TOTAL EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS
OPERATORS AND KINDRED WORKERS
MANAGERS, OFFICIALS AND PROPRIETORS, EXCEPT FARM
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS
U.S.
W. VA.
TOTAL LABOR FORCE U.S.
TOTAL LABOR FORCE W. VA.
-70 -60 -50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50 +60 +70

FIGURE 12: Percent change in experienced civilian labor force by major occupational group, United States and West Virginia, 1950-60.

to the West Virginia economy. The highway development makes the new accessibility an important factor in the state's future.

Federal intervention has provided jobs in the construction industry while centering upon building an economic infrastructure, chiefly highways, for private economic growth. The result of these trends has been twofold. First, economic disparities between the state and nation, as measured by income levels, and other indicators, are becoming less over time. Secondly, the equalizing trend has depended to a great extent on federally financed programs. The recent change with reference to the energy shortage is likely to support favorable trends of the past two decades.

TABLE 20

Number of Members in Type of Families, by Residence, West Virginia, 1970

Number of Family Members	Number of Families				Residence Grouping		
	Husband-Wife	Other Male Head	Female Head	Total	Urban	Rural Non-Farm	Rural Farm
2	133,329	7,909	23,069	164,307	71,710	86,376	6,221
3	84,755	3,801	11,499	100,055	40,484	56,128	3,443
4	75,366	2,347	6,599	84,312	32,498	49,310	2,504
5	45,749	1,353	3,545	50,647	18,142	30,846	1,659
6	25,251	717	1,885	27,853	9,037	17,912	904
7 or more	24,462	760	2,097	27,319	7,043	19,153	1,123
TOTALS	388,912	16,887	48,694	454,493	178,914	259,725	15,854

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-D50, West Virginia, Table 157

TABLE 21

Percentage of Families, by Number of Family Members and by Types of Families, West Virginia and United States, 1970

Number of Family Members	Percent of Families, WV				Percent of Families, U.S.			
	Husband-Wife	Other Male Head	Female Head	Total	Husband-Wife	Other Male Head	Female Head	Total
2	34.2	46.9	47.3	36.1	33.6	52.4	44.4	35.8
3	21.8	22.5	23.6	22.0	20.4	22.1	23.6	20.8
4	19.4	13.9	13.6	18.6	19.8	11.5	14.0	17.5
5	11.8	8.0	7.3	11.2	12.8	6.5	8.0	12.1
6	6.5	4.2	3.9	6.1	7.0	3.6	4.6	6.6
7 or more	6.3	4.5	4.3	6.0	6.4	3.9	5.4	6.2
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent of ALL Families	85.7	3.7	10.7	---	86.12	3.2	10.8	---
Average Size				3.33	3.63	3.02	3.26	3.33

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-D50, Table 157
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Vol. I, Part I, Sec. II, sTable 209

TABLE 22

Percentages of Families, by Numbers of Family Members and by Residence Class, West Virginia and United States, 1970

Number of Family Members	Urban		Rural Non-Farm		Rural Farm	
	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.
2	40.1	35.8	33.2	34.0	39.2	37.1
3	22.6	21.1	21.6	20.0	21.7	19.3
4	18.2	19.1	19.0	19.0	15.8	16.4
5	10.1	12.0	11.9	12.5	10.5	11.7
6	5.1	6.4	6.9	7.2	5.7	7.2
7 or more	3.9	5.7	7.4	7.4	7.1	8.3
TOTALS	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1)-D50, Table 157
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Vol I,. Part I, Sec. II, Table 208

TABLE 23

Percentage Distribution of Family Heads, by Age and Family Type, West Virginia, 1970

Age	Husband Wife	Other Male Head	Female Head	Total
Under 35	25.0	15.6	16.8	23.7
35 to 44	19.8	17.7	17.2	19.5
45 to 64	39.9	40.6	39.6	39.9
65 and over	15.3	26.1	26.4	16.9
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

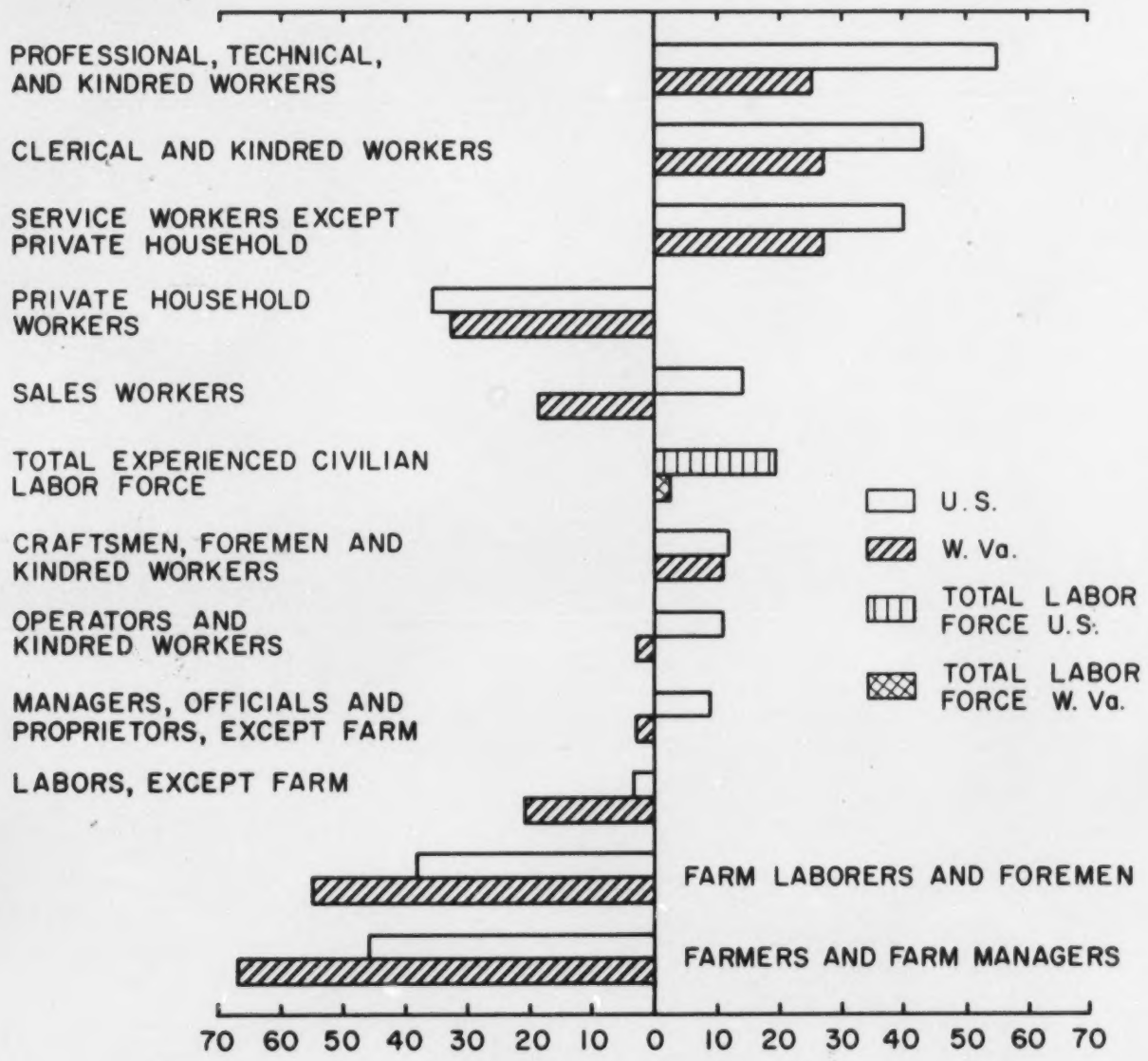
Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1)-D50, West Virginia, Table 156

TABLE 24

Household Relationship, West Virginia and United States, 1960 and 1970

Household Relationship	1970				1960			
	West Virginia		United States		West Virginia		United States	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total population	1,744,237	100.0	203,211,926	100.0	1,860,421	100.0	179,323,175	100.0
In households	1,704,803	97.7	197,399,913	97.2	1,827,874	98.4	174,372,302	97.2
Head of households	547,214	31.4	63,499,747	31.2	521,142	28.0	53,021,061	29.6
Primary head	451,717	25.9	50,968,827	25.1	455,587	24.5	44,669,793	24.8
Primary individual	95,497	5.5	12,480,920	6.1	65,555	3.5	8,351,268	4.8
Wife of head	389,394	22.3	44,062,376	21.7	393,666	21.4	39,210,069	21.9
Children of head (under 18)	531,683	30.5	64,994,854	32.0	634,217	34.2	59,582,448	33.2
Other relatives of head	89,710	5.1	8,994,755	4.4	251,380	13.2	19,591,731	10.9
Non-relatives of head	21,885	1.3	3,181,505	1.6	27,460	1.4	2,967,993	1.7
In group quarters	39,434	2.3	5,812,013	2.9	32,547	1.6	4,949,873	2.8
Inmates of Institutions	13,761	.8	2,119,434	1.0	15,082	.8	1,897,106	1.1
Others	25,673	1.5	3,692,579	1.8	17,465	.9	3,052,767	1.7
Population per household	3.12		3.11		3.51		3.29	
Population per primary household	3.51		3.57		3.86		3.65	

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-B50, Table 22
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-B1, Table 54


PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS
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LABORS, EXCEPT FARM
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS
U.S.
W. Va.
TOTAL LABOR FORCE U.S.
TOTAL LABOR FORCE W. Va.
70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

FIGURE 13: Percent change in experienced civilian labor force, by major occupational group, United States and West Virginia, 1960-70

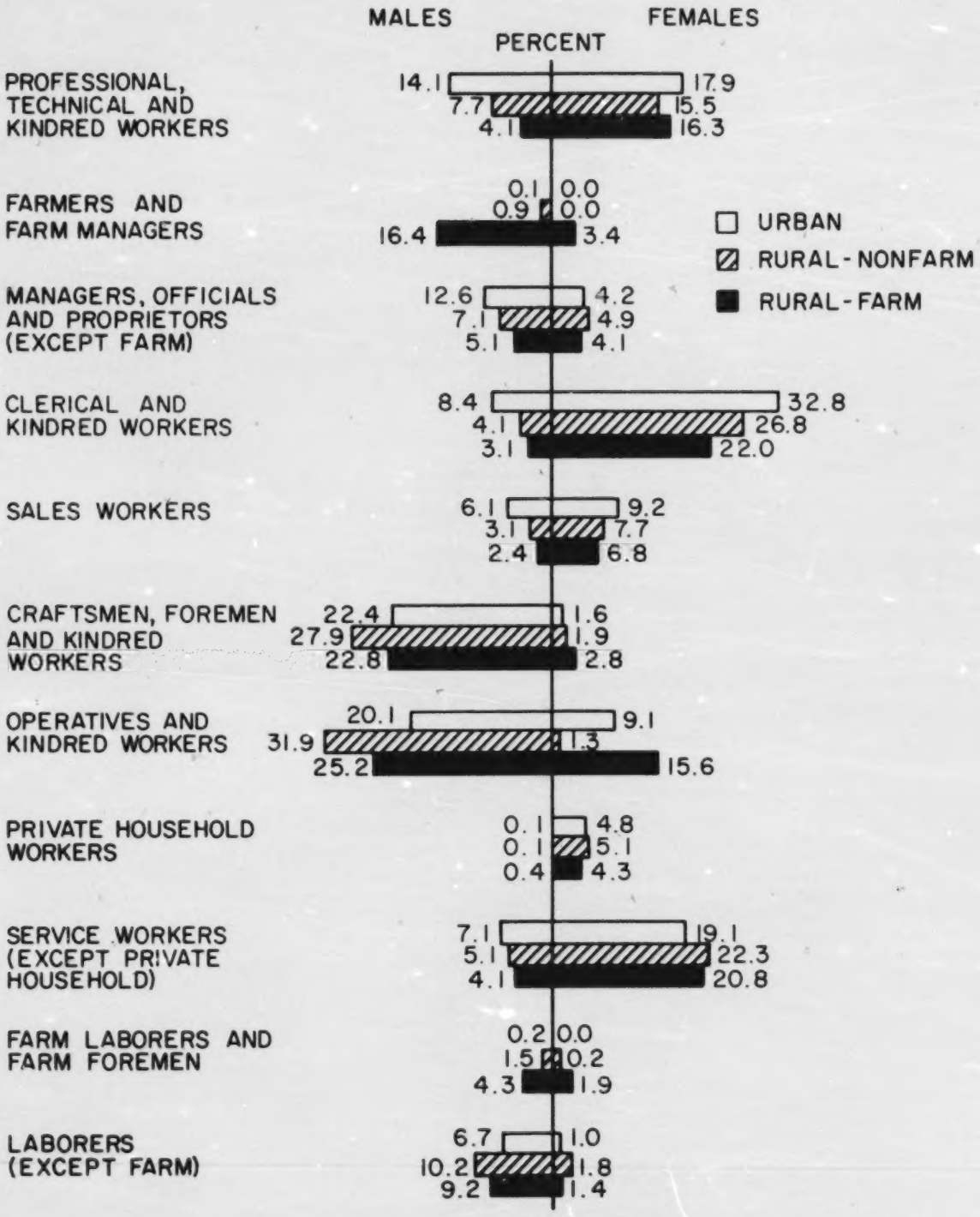

FIGURE 14: Percent distribution of employed persons, by major occupational group, sex, and residence West Virginia, 1970.

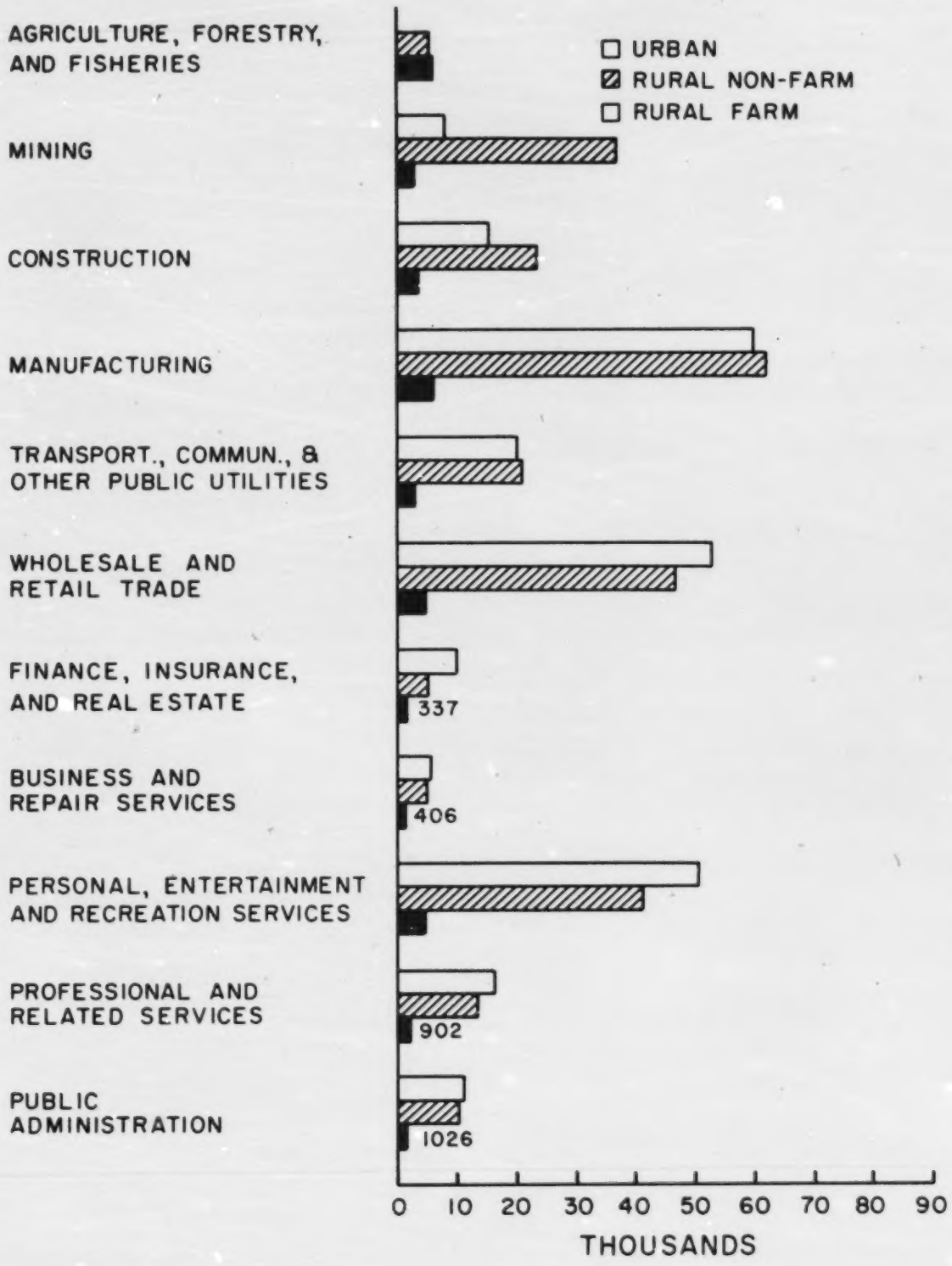

FIGURE 15: Number of employed 16 years old and over by major industrial group and residence, West Virginia, 1970.

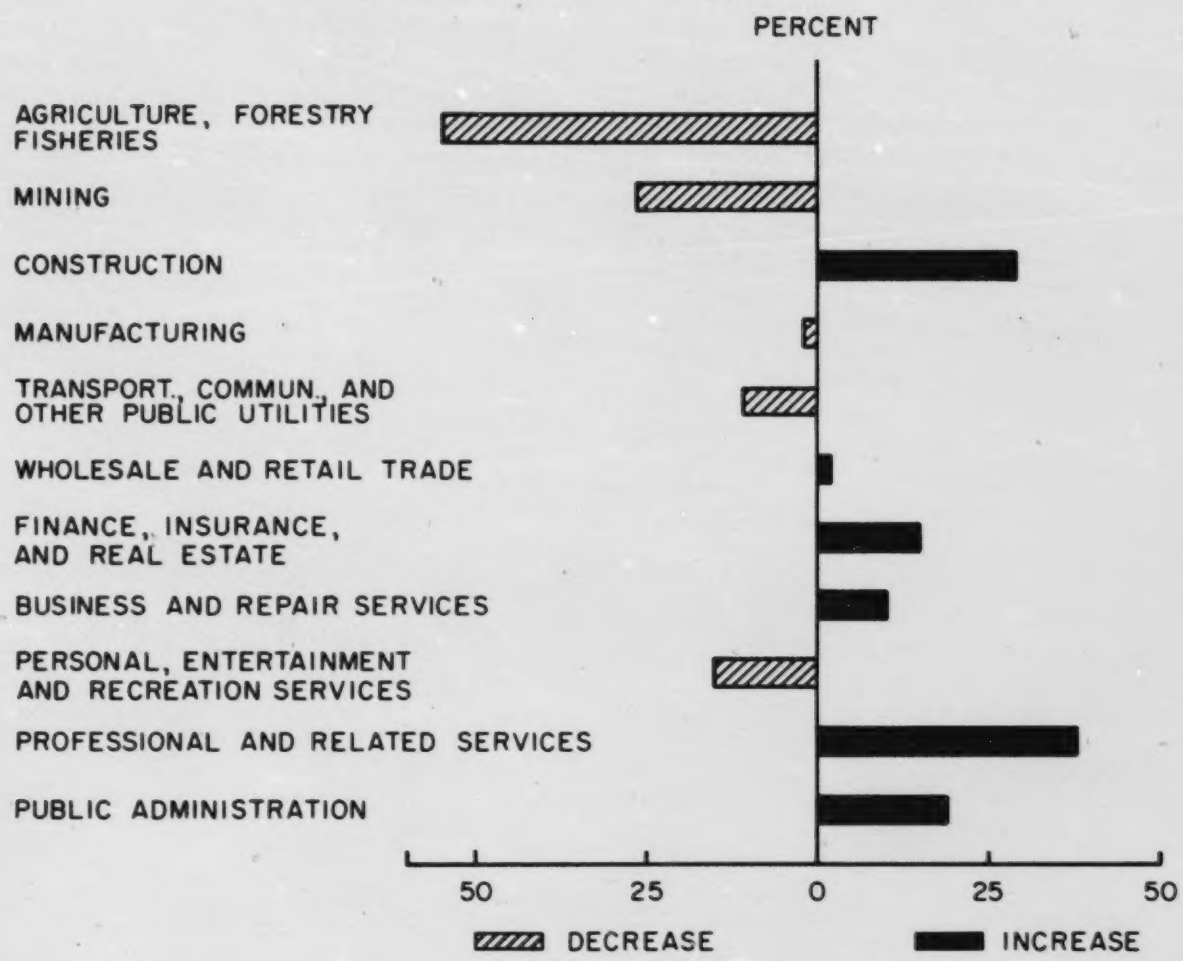

FIGURE 16: Percent change in employment, by major industrial group, West Virginia, 1960-70.
Source: **U.S. Census of Population, 1970,** PC(1)-C, Table 47.

TABLE 25

Percentage of Persons in Household Population by Relation to Family Head, and Percentage of Persons by Relation to Family Head by Sex and by Residence, West Virginia and United States, 1970

Persons by Relationship To Head of Household	Percentage of Household Population		Total			
			Male		Female	
	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.
Head	26.7	25.9	49.2	47.8	5.5	5.4
Wife present	22.8	22.3	47.2	46.1		
Wife of head	22.6	22.2			43.8	43.0
Child of head	38.7	39.6	41.4	42.2	36.2	37.2
Grandchild of head	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.2
Parent of head or wife	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.8
Son or daughter-in-law of head	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Brother or sister of head or wife	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2
Other relative of head	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
Lodger	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.3
Resident employee	0.1	0.1			0.2	0.2

Persons by Relationship To Head of Household	Urban				Rural Non-Farm			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.
Head	51.3	47.6	6.5	6.0	47.9	48.2	5.0	4.1
Wife present	49.3	45.9			45.9	46.6		
Wife of head			42.8	42.0			44.2	45.2
Child of head	38.2	41.7	32.7	36.5	43.5	43.5	38.7	39.2
Grandchild of head	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.6
Parent of head or wife	0.5	0.5	2.1	1.9	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.4
Son or daughter-in-law of head	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
Brother or sister of head or wife	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
Other relative of head	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
Lodger	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Resident employee			0.2	0.2			0.2	0.2

TABLE 25 (Continued)

Persons by Relationship To Head of Household	Rural Farm Male WV	Rural Farm Male U.S.	Rural Farm Female WV	Rural Farm Female U.S.
Head	50.2	49.4	3.7	2.5
Wife present	47.3	47.1		
Wife of head			49.5	49.3
Child of head	38.1	43.0	34.2	39.4
Grandchild of head	2.8	1.6	2.4	1.5
Parent of head or wife	0.8	0.5	2.3	1.7
Son or daughter-in-law of head	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.4
Brother or sister of head or wife	2.0	1.0	2.2	1.3
Other relative of head	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.6
Lodger	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.5
Resident employee	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

Relation to family head as Percentage of Household Population Percentage of Characteristics of Population, 1970 Census of Population
Source: U.S. **Census of Population: 1970**, Table 204, Part 50, West Virginia, Table 153

TABLE 26

The Economically Active in Total Labor and in Agriculture, the United States and West Virginia, 1920-70

Year	United States Total Employed	United States Employed in Agriculture	United States Percent in Agriculture	West Virginia Total Employed	West Virginia Employed in Agriculture	West Virginia Percent in Agriculture
1920	42,206,000	11,390,000	26.9	491,116	125,592	25.6
1930	48,686,000	10,321,000	21.2	570,452	111,200	19.5
1940	51,742,000	8,995,000	17.4	563,542	83,046	14.7
1950	58,999,000	6,953,000	11.8	628,157	61,439	9.8
1960	64,639,000	4,257,000	6.6	538,214	23,487	4.4
1970[1]	76,553,559	2,749,942	3.6	553,372	10,894	2.0

[1]1970 is for 16+ age, while other years are 14+ age.
Source: U.S. **Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1)-D50, West Virginia, Table 183
U.S. **Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1)-C1, U.S. Summary, Table 80

TABLE 27

Employment Status of the Population 14 Years of Age and Over, by Sex, United States and West Virginia, 1970

	United States		West Virginia	
Employment Status and Sex	**Total**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Percent**
Male, 14 and over	71,481,904		620,383	
In labor force	52,076,663	72.9	392,424	63.3
Armed forces	1,954,134	3.8	900	0.2
Civilian labor force	50,122,529	96.2	391,524	99.8
Employed	48,138,665	96.0	371,974	95.0
Unemployed	1,983,864	4.0	19,545	5.0
Not in labor force	19,405,241	27.1	227,959	36.7
Inmate of institution	1,017,734	5.2	7,499	3.3
Enrolled in school	4,726,060	24.4	85,019	37.3
Other	--	--	--	--
Under 65 years old	7,766,495	40.0	67,035	29.4
65 years old and over	5,984,952	30.8	69,104	30.3
Female, 14 Years and over	72,916,285		685,507	
In labor force	30,820,770	39.6	192,175	28.0
Armed forces	44,869	0.1	24	0.02
Civilian labor force	30,775,910	99.9	192,151	99.98
Employed	29,170,127	94.8	181,398	94.4
Unemployed	1,605,689	5.2	10,753	5.6
Not in labor force	47,095,515	60.4	480,233	70.1
Inmate of institution	939,088	2.0	5,906	1.2
Enrolled in school	4,940,392	10.5	82,644	17.2
Other	--	--	--	--
Under 65 years old	31,441,720	66.8	306,520	63.8
With own children under six	13,727,304	--	111,199	--
Married, husband present	44,481,843	--	394,154	--
65 years old and over	9,774,315	20.8	97,011	20.2

TABLE 28

Labor Force Participation Rates by Age and Sex for the United States and West Virginia, 1970

	United States		West Virginia	
Age (years)	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Total 14 and over	72.9	39.6	63.3	28.0
14 and 15	13.5	6.7	8.2	3.3
16 and 17	35.7	23.0	20.5	8.7
18 and 19	59.8	47.4	46.1	32.3
20 to 24	80.9	56.1	74.0	41.4
25 to 34	93.9	44.9	91.3	32.2
35 to 44	94.8	50.3	90.3	37.7
45 to 64	87.2	47.8	77.0	34.5
65 and over	24.8	10.0	16.7	7.9

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1)-C1, U.S. Summary, Table 78
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-C50, West Virginia, Table 46

TABLE 29

Percent Distribution of Employed Persons, by Major Occupation Groups, United States and West Virginia 1950, 1960, and 1970

	United States			West Virginia		
Group	**1970[1]**	**1960[2]**	**1950[2]**	**1970[1]**	**1960[2]**	**1950[2]**
Prof., tech., and kindred workers	14.8	11.2	8.7	12.5	10.3	7.3
Farmers and farm managers	1.9	3.9	7.7	.9	2.5	5.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors (except farm)	8.3	8.4	8.9	7.9	7.7	7.4
Clerical and kindred workers	18.0	14.4	12.3		11.0	8.4
Sales workers	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.4	6.2
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	13.9	13.5	13.8	17.4	15.0	14.4
Operatives and kindred workers	17.6	18.4	19.8	21.6	23.9	31.0
Private household workers	1.5	2.7	2.5	1.7	2.4	1.9
Service workers (except private household workers)	11.3	8.4	7.6	11.1	7.8	5.8
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1.2	2.2	4.2	.7	1.6	3.7
Laborers (except farm & mine)	4.5	4.9	1.3	6.2	6.2	6.4
Occupations not reported		4.9	1.3	---	4.2	1.5
TOTALS	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9

[1]Data for 1970, 16 years and over
[2]Data for 1950 and 1960, 14 years and over
Source: **U.S Census of Population: 1970**, Vol. 1, Part I, Table 167

TABLE 30

Percent Distribution of Employed Persons, 14 Years and Older, by Major Occupation Groups and Sex, West Virginia, 1970, 1960, and 1950

Major Occupation Groups	Total			Male			Female		
	1970	1960	1950	1970	1960	1950	1970	1960	1950
Prof., tech., and kindred workers	12.1	10.3	7.3	6.7	5.7	4.0	5.4	4.6	3.3
Farmers and farm managers	0.6	2.5	5.9	0.5	2.4	5.8	0.1	.2	.1
Man., officials & prop. (except farm)	7.7	7.7	7.4	6.1	6.4	6.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Clerical and K.W.	13.2	11.0	8.4	4.1	4.0	3.7	9.1	7.0	4.7
Sales workers	5.8	7.4	6.2	3.2	4.2	3.5	2.3	3.2	2.7
Craftsmen, foremen and K.W.	16.3	15.0	14.4	15.7	14.8	14.2	0.5	.3	.2
Priv. household workers	1.3	2.4	1.8	00.0	00.0	00.0	1.3	2.3	1.8
Ser. workers (except priv. household)	10.6	7.8	5.8	4.5	3.2	2.8	6.1	4.6	3.1
Farm lab. & farm foremen	0.4	1.6	3.7	0.3	1.5	3.5	0.1	.1	.2
Laborers (except farm)	5.5	6.2	6.4	5.2	6.0	6.2	0.3	.2	.2
Operatives and K.W.	21.0	23.9	31.0	17.8	20.7	27.9	3.2	3.2	3.1
Occupation not reported	4.7	4.2	1.5	2.5	2.6	1.0	2.2	1.6	.5
Total reporting number	553,372	538,214	628,157	371,974	385,153	495,781	181,398	153,061	132,376
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	67.2	71.6	78.9	32.8	28.4	21.1

Source: **U.S. Census of Population,** PC(1)- D 50, West Virginia, Table 170

TABLE 31

Number of Persons 14 Years and Older Employed, by Major Occupational Groups, and Sex, 1970
Increase and Decrease in Number Employed from 1960-1970

Major Occupation Group	No. Employed 1970	Change 1960-70	No. Males Employed, 1970	Change 1960-70	No. Females Employed, 1970	Change 1960-70
Prof., tech., and kindred workers	66,406	10,816	37,294	6,513	29,112	4,303
Farmers & farm managers	4,526	-9,170	4,240	-8,625	286	-545
Officials & prop. (exc. farm)	42,107	921	34,229	-433	7,878	1,354
Clerical & kindred workers	73,760	14,771	22,519	988	51,241	13,783
Sales workers	32,267	-7,750	18,216	-4,410	14,051	-3,340
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers	91,561	10,685	88,430	9,031	3,131	1,654
Operatives & kindred workers	113,848	-14,946	94,905	-16,593	18,943	1,647
Priv. household workers	8,689	-4,293	235	-105	8,454	-4,188
Service workers (except priv. household workers)	56,927	15,034	22,672	5,346	34,255	9,688
Farm laborers & farm workmen	4,010	-4,504	3,622	-4,293	388	-211
Laborers (except farm)	32,349	-892	29,907	-2,400	2,442	1,508
Occupation not reported	26,922	4,486	15,705	1,802	11,217	2,684
State Totals	553,372	15,158	371,974	-13,179	181,398	28,337

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-D50, West Virginia, Table 170

TABLE 32

Employed Persons in Various Industries, United States and West Virginia, 1970-1960

	United States				West Virginia			
	1970		1960		1970		1960	
Industry	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture	2,699,995	3.5	4,399,884	6.7	10,894	2.0	23,950	4.4
Mining	604,558	0.8	654,006	1.0	46,924	8.5	59,098	11.0
Construction	4,219,249	5.5	3,815,937	5.9	37,742	6.8	29,285	5.4
Manufacturing	18,880,191	24.4	17,513,086	27.1	123,809	22.4	125,720	23.3
Transportation	4,906,111	6.3	4,458,147	6.9	42,477	7.7	47,331	8.7
Trade	14,613,390	18.9	11,792,635	18.2	99,214	17.9	97,128	18.0
Finance	3,651,597	4.7	2,694,630	4.2	14,340	2.6	12,449	2.3
Business & Repair Service	2,252,914	2.9	1,607,412	2.5	10,412	1.9	9,498	1.8
Enter. and etc.	590,890	.8	502,879	.8	3,722	.7	3,696	.7
Professional and Related Services	12,779,563	16.5	7,694,937	11.9	91,302	16.5	66,078	12.3
Public Admin.	4,055,947	5.2	3,085,514	4.8	21,674	3.9	18,188	3.4
Personnel Ser.	3,293,903	4.3	3,861,973	6.0	24,422	4.4	28,555	5.3
Industry not rptd.	4,760,484	6.2	2,608,085	4.0	26,440	4.8	17,341	3.2
TOTALS	77,308,792	100.0	64,689,125	100.0	560,372	100.0	538,317	99.8

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1)-C50, **West Virginia**, Table 47
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-C1, **U.S. Summary**, Table 82

TABLE 33

Employed Persons in Selected Industries, United States and West Virginia, 1960-70

	United States				West Virginia			
	1970		1960		1970		1960	
Industrial Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Railroad & railway express	636,572	.8	941,214	1.5	11,220	2.0	16,184	3.0
Trucking service and warehousing	1,082,530	1.4	911,454	1.4	7,290	1.3	7,067	1.3
Other transportation	109,287	1.4	887,245	1.4	5,216	.9	5,488	1.0
Communication	1,073,663	1.4	819,649	1.3	6,900	1.2	6,578	1.2
Utilities and sanitary services	1,284,049	1.7	898,585	1.4	13,454	2.4	12,014	2.2

Source: **U.S. Census of Population**, PC(1) C50, Table 55
U.S. Census of Population, PC(1) C1, Table 92

TABLE 34

Employed Persons in Various Industries, Urban and Rural West Virginia, 1970

	State		Urban		Rural Non-Farm		Rural Farm	
Industry	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Agric., forestry and fisheries	10,283	1,138	755	203	5,311	597	4,217	338
Mining	47,137	1,289	7,839	468	38,394	808	904	13
Construction	37,786	2,339	13,237	1,295	22,787	1,098	1,762	46
Manufact.	102,509	25,218	47,158	11,874	52,538	12,547	2,813	797
Trans., comm. and other pub. util.	37,754	6,326	16,431	3,880	20,873	1,524	1,230	122
Trade	60,229	43,833	28,955	23,337	39,287	19,776	1,117	790
Finance	7,948	6,932	5,229	4,281	2,635	2,562	114	89
Bus. and repair serv.	8,439	2,572	3,889	1,700	4,690	510	160	62
Personal service	6,570	19,487	3,394	10,219	3,046	8,967	130	301
Enter.	2,659	1,294	1,449	746	1,199	565	10	11
Professional	50,251	89,699	25,581	47,127	20,747	43,627	793	2,596
Pub. admin.	14,126	8,252	7,392	3,981	6,384	4,046	410	165
Not reported								
TOTALS	385,691	208,379	161,309	109,111	217,891	96,627	13,660	5,330

Source: **U.S. Census of Population**, PC(1) 50C, Table 55
U.S. Census of Population, corrected rural farm, rural non-farm tables, PC(1) 50C, Table 55

TABLE 35

Percentage of Employed Males and Females Per Major Industry, Urban and Rural, West Virginia, 1970

	State		Urban		Rural Non-Farm		Rural Farm	
Industry	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Agriculture, for., and fish.	2.7	0.5	.5	.2	2.4	.6	30.9	6.3
Mining	12.2	0.6	4.9	.4	17.6	.8	6.6	0.2
Construction	9.8	1.1	8.2	1.2	10.5	1.1	12.9	0.9
Manufacturing	26.5	12.1	29.2	10.9	24.1	13.0	20.6	14.9
Trans., and comm.	9.8	3.0	10.2	3.6	9.6	1.6	9.0	2.3
Trade	15.6	21.0	18.0	21.4	18.0	20.5	8.2	14.8
Finance	2.1	3.3	3.2	3.9	1.2	2.7	.8	1.7
Bus., and repair serv.	2.2	1.2	2.4	1.5	2.2	.5	1.2	1.2
Personal service	1.7	9.4	2.1	9.4	1.4	9.3	0.9	5.7
Entertainment	0.7	0.6	.9	.7	.6	.6	0.1	.2
Professional	13.0	43.0	15.8	43.2	9.5	45.1	5.8	48.7
Public	3.7	4.0	4.6	3.6	2.9	4.2	3.0	3.1
Not reported	NA	NA	NA	NA				
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1) 50C, Table 55
U.S. Census of Population, corrected rural farm, rural non-farm tabels, 1970, PC(1) 50C, Table 55

TABLE 36

The Mining Industry Compared as to Number and Percentage of Male Workers, by Occupation, United States and West Virginia, 1970 and 1960

Occupations	Number				Percent			
	United States		West Virginia		United States		West Virginia	
	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960
Professional, technical and kindred workers	66,870	46,611	1,440	1,072	10.6	7.4	3.0	1.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors	38,412	38,496	1,180	1,704	6.1	6.1	2.4	2.9
Clerical and kindred workers	60,605	23,513	2,136	1,301	9.6	3.7	4.4	2.2
Sales workers	4,642	2,849	66	43	.7	.4	.1	.1
Craftsmen and foremen	158,246	114,924	14,807	12,689	25.1	23.9	30.6	21.8
Operatives	219,786	353,163	25,531	40,679	34.8	56.6	52.7	69.9
Service workers	10,070	5,712	424	253	1.6	.9	.9	.4
Laborers	26,185		2,847		4.2		5.9	
Not reported	45,994	6,878		483	7.3	1.0		.8
TOTALS	630,788	622,146	48,426	58,223	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-D1, U.S. Summary, Table 232
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Part 50, Vol. I, West Virginia, Table 180

69

TABLE 37

The Chemical Industry Compared as to Number and Percentage of Workers, by Occupation, United States and West Virginia, 1970 and 1960

	West Virginia				United States			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
Occupation	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960
Professional, technical and kindred workers	158,794	120,199	23,783	14,234	4,065	4,070	294	202
Managers, officials, and proprietors	68,416	55,080	3,783	3,797	740	553	15	16
Clerical and kindred workers	49,434	45,851	105,922	87,104	1,301	1,288	1,101	1,020
Sales workers	47,569	46,760	2,566	2,563	254	220	25	0
Craftsmen and foremen	155,077	141,806	5,406	2,879	6,797	6,813	102	8
Operatives	200,151	210,967	76,634	46,438	7,438	8,333	470	325
Service workers	25,160	16,976	3,524	3,162	627	471	65	31
Laborers	34,760	47,455	3,232	1,507	590	1,731	37	4
Not Reported	26,153	14,307	364	3,457	629	445	---	36
TOTALS	765,514	669,401	222,214	165,191	22,441	23,924	2,109	1,642
				PERCENTAGE				
Professional, technical and kindred workers	20.7	17.2	10.7	8.6	18.1	17.0	13.9	12.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors	8.9	7.9	1.7	2.3	3.3	2.3	.7	.9
Clerical and kindred workers	6.5	6.6	47.7	52.7	5.8	5.4	52.2	62.1
Sales workers	6.2	6.7	1.2	1.6	1.1	.9	1.2	.0
Craftsmen and foremen	20.3	20.3	2.4	1.7	30.3	28.5	4.8	.5
Operatives	26.2	30.1	33.1	28.2	33.2	34.8	22.3	19.8
Service workers	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.0	3.1	1.9
Laborers	4.5	6.8	1.4	.9	2.6	7.2	1.8	.2
Not reported	3.4	2.0	.2	2.1	2.8	1.9	.0	2.2
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1960**, PC(1)-50D, West Virginia, Table 125
U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-1D, U.S. Summary, Table 209
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-50D, West Virginia, Table 180
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-D1, U.S. Summary, Table 232

TABLE 38

Median Income in 1969, 1959, and 1949 of Families and Percentage Change by Residence, West Virginia and United States, 1970, 1960, and 1950

	Families Median Income (Dollars)						Percentage Change			
	West Virginia			United States			West Virginia		United States	
Residence Groups	1969	1959	1949	1969	1959	1949	1969-59	1959-49	1969-59	1959-49
State or nation	7,415	4,571	2,584	9,590	5,660	3,073	62.1	76.9	69.4	84.2
Urban	8,581	5,623	3,209	10,196	6,166	3,431	52.6	75.2	65.4	79.7
Rural non-farm	6,765	3,982	2,499	8,231	4,750	2,560	69.9	59.3	73.3	85.5
Rural farm	5,893	2,841	1,581	7,082	3,228	1,729	107.4	79.7	119.4	86.7

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-C50
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1), C(1), Table 94

TABLE 39

Income Distribution of Families, by Residence, West Virginia, 1970

Total Money Income (Dollars)	State	Urban	Rural Non-Farm	Rural Farm
UNDER 1,000	15,755	3,980	10,955	820
1,000-1,999	30,724	8,192	20,975	1,557
2,000-2,999	31,448	9,848	20,074	1,532
3,000-3,999	34,850	11,265	22,117	1,468
4,000-4,999	31,411	10,331	19,758	1,335
5,000-5,999	32,675	11,205	20,110	1,360
6,000-6,999	34,646	12,621	20,749	1,279
7,000-7,999	37,943	13,745	22,946	1,262
8,000-8,999	38,141	14,236	40,744	1,954
9,000-9,999	31,825	13,042		
10,000-14,999	91,517	35,920	44,919	2,189
15,000-24,999	35,447	20,701	13,893	853
25,000-over	8,111	5,341	2,485	245
TOTALS	454,493	170,427	259,725	15,854
Median Income	$7,415	$8,581	$6,765	$35,893

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-D50, West Virginia, Table 198
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-C50, West Virginia, Table 57

TABLE 40

Percentage of Families, by Income Categories and Residence, U.S. and West Virginia, 1970

Income Categories (Dollars)	Total		Urban		Rural Non-Farm		Rural Farm	
	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV
Under 1,000	2.5	3.5	2.2	2.4	3.0	4.2	4.4	5.2
1,000-1,999	3.4	6.8	2.7	4.6	5.1	8.1	6.0	9.8
2,000-2,999	4.4	7.0	3.8	5.5	5.8	7.7	7.3	9.7
3,000-3,999	4.9	7.6	4.3	6.3	6.1	8.5	7.5	9.2
4,000-4,999	5.1	7.0	4.6	5.8	6.1	7.6	7.3	8.4
5,000-5,999	5.7	7.2	5.2	6.3	6.9	7.7	8.0	8.6
6,000-6,999	6.1	7.6	5.7	7.0	7.3	8.0	7.3	8.1
7,000-9,999	20.6	23.7	20.0	22.9	22.7	24.5	19.6	20.3
10,000-14,999	26.6	20.1	23.8	24.8	23.8	17.3	19.2	13.8
15,000 and over	20.6	9.5	23.3	14.5	13.2	6.3	13.2	6.9
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1)-D50, West Virginia, Table 198
U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-C1, U.S. Summary, Table 94

TABLE 41

Median Income of the Experienced Male Civilian Labor Force, by Industry, United States and West Virginia, 1959 and 1969

Industry	1969		1959		Percent Change 1959-69		Percent Difference	
	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	1969	1959
Total male	7,610	6,955	4,621	4,213	64.7	65.1	9.4	9.7
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	3,931	3,118	1,798	1,042	118.6	199.2	26.1	72.6
Mining	8,147	8,028	4,943	4,782	64.8	67.9	1.5	3.4
Construction	7,540	6,219	4,370	3,174	72.5	95.9	21.2	61.8
Manufacturing	8,103	7,487	5,135	5,048	57.8	48.3	8.2	1.7
Transportation, communication, public util.	8,347	7,368	5,285	4,773	57.9	54.4	13.3	10.7
Wholesale and retail trade	6,599	5,641	4,201	3,485	68.1	61.9	25.2	20.5
Finance, insurance, real estate	9,130	8,142	5,664	5,364	61.2	51.8	12.1	5.6
Business and repair service	6,987	5,401	4,240	3,169	48.5	70.4	29.4	33.8
Personal services	5,158	3,995	2,975	2,537	68.8	36.5	29.1	17.3
Entertainment and recreational services	5,327	3,578	3,175	1,731	67.8	106.7	48.9	83.4
Professional and rel. services	7,978	6,484	4,917	3,983	62.3	62.8	23.0	23.4
Public administration	8,640	7,153	5,306	4,468	62.8	60.1	20.8	18.8
Not reported			4,007	3,349				

Source: **U.S. Census of Population**, PC(1)-D50, Table 188
U.S. Census of Population, PC(1)-D1, Table 240

TABLE 42

Median Income of the Experienced Female Civilian Labor Force, by Industry, United States and West Virginia, 1959 and 1969

Industry	1969		1959		Percent Change		Percent Difference	
	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	U.S.	WV	1969	1959
Total female	3,617	3,225	2,257	1,883	60.3	41.6	12.1	19.9
Agriculture, forestry fisheries	1,822	1,629	729	708	150.0	130.1	11.8	3.0
Mining	5,335	4,964	3,783	2,675	41.0	85.6	7.5	41.1
Construction	4,652	4,475	3,016	2,720	54.2	64.5	4.0	10.9
Manufacturing	4,142	3,901	2,734	2,656	51.5	46.9	6.2	2.9
Transportation, comm. and utilities	4,917	4,478	3,464	3,211	50.0	39.5	9.8	7.9
Wholesale and retail trade	3,392	2,457	1,729	1,414	96.2	73.8	38.1	22.3
Finance, insurance, real estate	4,378	3,916	2,931	2,549	49.4	53.6	11.8	15.0
Business and repair service	3,660	3,051	2,470	2,034	48.2	50.0	20.0	21.4
Personal service	1,788	1,468	871	791	105.3	85.6		10.1
Entertainment and rec. services	2,458	1,883	1,464	793	67.9	137.5	30.5	21.8
Professional and related services	4,023	3,615	2,644	2,408	52.2	50.1	11.3	9.8
Public administration	5,441	4,163	3,600	2,815	51.1	47.9	30.7	27.9
Not reported			2,141	1,668				

Source: **U.S. Census of Population: 1970**, PC(1)-D1, Table 229